

BANGALORE, December 12th, 1833.

HIS EXCELLENCY, GENERAL

THE RIGHT HONORABLE,

LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G.C.B.O.C.H.

Governor General in Council, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,

1. Having concluded the inquiries which have appeared to us to be necessary, for the purpose of enabling us to accomplish the object of our appointment as a Committee, we have now the honor to report, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, the conclusions at which we have arrived, respecting "The Origin, Progress, and Suppression of the Recent Disturbances in Mysore," and "the consequences by which they have been attended, as affecting the lives and property of the people and the general prosperity of the Country."

2. We beg leave to premise that our inquiries have included an examination of all the documents we could obtain, likely to afford light on the subject, embracing a very voluminous correspondence contained in the records of the Residency; and that they have also extended to the taking of a large body of evidence from witnesses whom we called before us. The evidence of the witnesses is recorded in the Minutes of our Proceedings; and a large portion of the documentary evidence is added in an appendix.

3. Our subject naturally divides itself into three parts, corresponding with the three heads of inquiry, pointed out by your Lordship's instructions; namely, the origin, the progress and suppression, and the consequences, of the insurrection. We shall treat of these different topics in that natural order in which we have stated them; but we do not propose to adhere to it more rigidly than may be consistent with convenience. The events which took place during the insurrection throw light, as might be expected, on its causes. Some of the observations and reflections which we have to offer on

this head will therefore be deferred with advantage until we have given an account of its progress and suppression. That account too must of necessity comprise some mention of consequences affecting lives and property, although this topic generally, will be reserved for separate consideration.

4. We proceed in the first place to treat of the origin of the disturbances.

5. In order to explain even their immediate causes, it is obviously requisite to show what the condition of the country was at the time when they broke out. And that a correct view may be formed of the state of the country, as well as that the remoter causes of the disturbances may be traced, it is necessary to advert briefly to the formation and composition, and the political relations to the British Government, of the Mysore State; and to take a retrospect of the manner in which its government had been conducted from the time of its establishment in 1799.

6. The present boundaries of Mysore do not nearly coincide with those of any power, as far as our information goes, that existed in any former period. The whole of this territory was indeed included in the provinces over which Hyder Ally acquired sway by usurpation and conquest, and which he transmitted to his son Tippoo Sultan. But it formed only a part of the extensive dominions of those Princes, and was not itself completely brought under their direct government in all its parts, at least not for any considerable period. As to the authority possessed in former times by the Hindoo family, a member of which, on the subversion of that Mussulman dynasty, was placed on the Musnud by the Government of British India, it had not extended over nearly the whole of the present territory of Mysore, although it had stretched to a considerable extent beyond its limits in one direction. This country was divided in those periods into a number of separate Hindoo principalities, and the feelings and habits which hence arose among the inhabitants, of a nature adverse to the authority of a new Government comprising the whole, were far from being extinguished by the rule of the Mahomedan sovereigns.

7 It would be superfluous to enter into any detail of the provisions of the subsidiary treaty of Seringapatam, which fixed the political relations of the Mysore state to the British Government — But we think it necessary to observe that those provisions appear to us not only to have committed the defence and security of the country to the Honorable Company, who engaged to maintain the requisite military force for that purpose, but also to have placed the civil administration of its affairs completely under the controul and direction of the Company's Government. It seems certain that this was intended by the Marquess Wellesley. It was not only in the event of such a state of affairs as might render it necessary to assume the immediate management, that the Company was authorized to interfere. The power was also secured, to use the words of the memorial explanatory of the treaty, of introducing any improvement into any or each branch of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor General in Council might deem advisable, and it was *therefore* hoped that it would “not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of resuming the Rajah's country.”

8 The Rajah being a child of between four and five years of age at the settlement of Mysore in 1799, the administration was entrusted, under the supervision of the British Resident, to the Dewan Poorniah, who was appointed by the Company's Government to fill that office, his capacity for such employment having been shewn by his distinguished services under the former sovereigns of the country. The circumstances of his position virtually conjoined in his person the functions of a Regent, or, if we may use the term, Vice Rajah, with those of Prime Minister. His administration, in that double capacity, continued till towards the close of 1810, and has afforded a theme of praise to the highest authorities. It certainly was in some respects eminently successful. With the exception of an insurrection, which broke out in 1800, in the province of Bullum or Munjerabad, headed by the representative of the family of Poligars by whom that part of the country was formerly governed, and which was subdued not until the year 1802, by a Military force under the command of the Duke of Wellington, then the Honorable Colonel

Wellesley, tranquillity was maintained throughout this period. Vigour and energy appear to have been the distinguishing qualities of the government. Complaints against the public officers were promptly inquired into, abuses were discovered and corrected, and crimes met with their just punishment. The revenues of the state were greatly increased; and treasure was amassed to the very large amount of upwards of two crores of rupees.

9. But, notwithstanding this public tranquillity and financial prosperity, it does not appear that the wealth of the country was increased, under the administration of Poorniah. One witness, whose testimony is of much weight, the present Dewan, states that the circumstances of the Ryots greatly deteriorated during that period. To quote his own strong expression, "the great body of the ryots were in easy circumstances at the beginning of it, and half of them were reduced to poverty at its close."

10. That the mere preservation of tranquillity was regarded in those days as an object of difficult accomplishment, and when attained a subject of congratulation, is strongly shown by the following passage in a despatch addressed by the Supreme Government to the Government of Madras, dated the 15th December 1806; which we take the liberty of quoting; not only for that reason, but also on account of the view it exhibits of the condition of the country at the period when it was written, and for the opinion expressed in it concerning the future course of proceeding necessary for the maintenance of subordination and order. "The extraordinary state of tranquillity," the Supreme Government observe in that dispatch, "which has prevailed in that country" (Mysore) "can alone be referred to the wisdom of the system prescribed for its Government, to the distinguished vigour, energy, and ability with which that system has been conducted, and especially to the judicious positions of the British Military force. That our troops have not hitherto been actively engaged in the preservation of order within the territories of Mysore, is the strongest proof of the justice of this conclusion. The very object originally proposed, and hitherto successfully accomplished, has been to establish and maintain such a disposition

“of that force as should preclude the necessity of its active employment Mysore is a kingdom formed by a combination of numerous turbulent principalities, and that spirit of insurrection which must be considered to be inherent in a state so composed, although greatly subdued, is by no means extinguished Any relaxation therefore of that vigilance and vigor which have hitherto suppressed the activity of this latent spirit, would be in the highest degree dangerous Experience has demonstrated the efficacy of the present arrangement, and it would be highly imprudent to depend for our security on the supposed disposition of the inhabitants in favor of the existing order of things, and on any grounds short of great Political emergency, to make any material alteration in a system which has hitherto proved so amply sufficient for the preservation of the internal tranquility of Mysore”

11 The interference of the Company's Government in the internal affairs of Mysore during the administration of Poorniah did not extend beyond the aid which was afforded by the Resident in the form of advice, and it seems probable that even this kind of interposition was less frequently employed in the latter than in the earlier part of that period According to one of the distinguished public servants who successively filled the office of resident, “the knowledge of the right of interposing (we may add of controlling and directing) by advice, had proved sufficient of itself to prevent any frequent or urgent necessity for its exercise, and to secure in a respectable degree, the protection of the people in the enjoyment of their most important rights”

12 In the month of November 1810, a serious difference arose between Poorniah and the Rajah, which led to the immediate assumption of the Government by His Highness, then about sixteen years of age, and ultimately to the final retirement of the Dewan from office in the month of December 1811, after much warm contention, and many unavailing endeavours on the part of the Resident to promote a cordial reconciliation between them

13 The Rajah had on a previous occasion advanced a claim to participate in the management of affairs, and his impatience to

assume the reins of Government naturally increased with his age. But the change which now took place appears to have been precipitated by the refusal of a public officer, to comply with a requisition of the Rajah on an occasion in itself of no importance, and by an apprehension in His Highness's mind that it was Poorniah's design to keep him in a state of perpetual tutelage, and to exercise over his person and country that unlimited authority which the Dewans of former times had usurped from his ancestors.

14. For this apprehension the conduct of Poorniah was unquestionably calculated to afford some grounds, not only in his having neglected to initiate the Rajah into a knowledge of public affairs, and in having solicited the Supreme Government to make the office of Dewan hereditary in his own family; but in having in the course of these very discussions both asserted that he held the office of Dewan by contract, with the right of transmitting it to his son or nephew, and expressed an apprehension that he should incur the displeasure of the British Government for having admitted the Rajah to a share in the administration of the country, and that he could not with propriety deliver the public treasure up to His Highness, as "the English Government might make a demand for it to satisfy the public exigencies, and he alone was answerable to them for the amount."

15. It is worthy of notice that on this last point the sentiments of the Madras Government were expressed to the Resident in these words:—"the Governor in Council cannot for a moment suppose that Poorniah really believed that the British Government would ever claim the Rajah's surplus treasure to satisfy their public exigencies." It is not improbable that a knowledge by the Rajah that the Government had given this opinion, may have raised or confirmed in his mind a notion that the treasure in question was his private and personal property, and that he was at liberty to make whatever use of it he pleased.

16. The struggle made by Poorniah to retain his supremacy over the Rajah, and the irritation which attended it, may reasonably be supposed to have operated with considerable influence in the

formation of His Highness' character, and to have confirmed that jealous fear of supercession in power, of which he had already given indications; and which he is stated to have ever afterwards evinced, by withholding from his ministers, even those of his own choice, the degree of authority necessary to make them useful instruments of Government, and by resisting and resenting the counsel of the Resident as an encroachment upon his sovereignty.

17. The Rajah's education having been neglected, and his youth passed in low and profligate society, the defects of his character were not long in unfolding themselves. High expectations were indeed entertained at first, from indications which he gave both of those natural talents which he is universally allowed to possess, though they seem to be more quick than solid, and also of goodness of disposition. But in a despatch from the Resident to the Madras Government dated so early as the 18th of December 1813, and again in his letters of the 28th of January, and 10th of February 1814, His Highness is described as utterly incapable of managing his own affairs, and too jealous to delegate the necessary authority to the Dewan. It is stated in those papers, that he had fallen into habits of extravagance and sensuality, wasting his treasures upon the wretches who pandered to his pleasures even by the prostitution of their wives and daughters, while the pay of his troops remained five or six months in arrears, that he was sunk in superstition, and much under the influence of brahmins; that he encouraged peculation on the part of the public servants; that he treated with disregard the advice of the Resident, and shewed an anxiety to conceal from him the acts of his government; that he had no steadiness of purpose or attachment, no regard for truth or good faith; that he was prone to dissimulation and intrigue; that low and improper persons had been introduced into the district offices, and the old and efficient servants removed at the caprice or enmity of a menial or a mistress; that the public servants had no confidence in him, and were led by the instability of their tenure of office to commit every sort of abuse; that he was not accessible to the complaints of his people; that he threatened with punishment those who should pre-

sume to complain to the Resident, and used every artifice of falsehood and intrigue to support the very persons who defrauded his government, rather than submit to the right of interference vested by the Treaty in the British representative; that however his habits of debauchery might be corrected by time, yet from his utter want of principle, and of power of application, he never could be converted into an upright, ingenuous, or steady man; that while the public expenditure had greatly increased through his extravagance, the revenues had greatly declined, from the corruption, oppression and extortion of the Amildars, most of whom had bought their appointments; that he had been known himself to receive presents from newly appointed Amildars, at the same time telling them to reimburse themselves; that the Amildars thus encouraged had embezzled the revenue, and plundered the Ryots, that the Ryots despairing of redress elsewhere, had crowded around the Resident crying for justice; but that the interposition of the Resident, however delicately exercised had produced nothing but irritation in His Highness' mind, and had induced him to send an agent to Madras for the express purpose of complaining of that interference, and obtaining the abolition of the obligation imposed upon him by the treaty, of attending to the counsel of the British representative. The Resident in the same dispatches, after enumerating the most prominent abuses which had crept into the administration of the Country, subsequently to Poorniah's retirement, suggested that a new code of instructions might be furnished for his own guidance, adapted to the character of the Rajah, and calculated to avert the evils likely to result from it in future.

18. These dispatches were followed by another dated the 19th of February 1814, wherein the Resident states that it was with the greatest difficulty he could procure a true account of any receipt or expenditure, as the Rajah did not scruple to prepare a false account when the true one was such as it was not convenient to produce.

19. The sentiments of Government on the subject of the Resident's letter of the 10th of February 1814, were communicated to him in a dispatch from the Chief Secretary dated the 3rd July

following, together with corresponding instructions for his guidance. In this despatch a review is taken of the principles on which the alliance was formed, and their practical application to the actual administration of affairs during the period of the Rajah's minority, which required, it was observed, "the utmost degree of delicacy, caution, and prudence, in order on the one hand to maintain unimpaired the due and wholesome control of the British Government over the affairs of Mysore, and oppose and counteract the natural tendency to corruption and abuse inherent in all the native states of India; and on the other hand to uphold in the eyes of its subjects and of other powers the dignity, weight, and authority of the local Government; which the peculiar circumstances of its establishment and its necessary dependence on the British power, rendered an attempt of singular difficulty." It was also observed that "the local administration should be rendered the ostensible and immediate mover of every important measure of Government, while the advice and counsel of the British Government, exercised with caution, delicacy, respect and secrecy, should only be apparent to the public eye when coming directly in aid and support of the native authorities;" "that these rules were, if possible, applicable in a still greater degree to the condition of affairs implied by the personal exercise by the Rajah of the powers of government, than to the provisional administration of the late Dewan;" "that a clear distinction was to be drawn between the capacity in which the British Government acted during the Rajah's minority, and that in which it was called upon to act under the present circumstances. In the former period the British Government was in fact the guarantee on the part of the Minor Rajah for the conduct of his minister, who was accountable to the British Government in that capacity; *that* relation having ceased, the right of interference was to be exercised only in the more delicate form of counsel and advice." In conformity with these principles the Resident was directed to "abstain from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, and from the avowed support of the cause of those whose grievances might become known to him, to endeavour to guide the Rajah by means of advice and admonition

delivered in a private and conciliatory form, to remedy the evils which the misconduct of his officers and his own weakness had produced."

20. This despatch to the Resident was followed by a letter from the Government of Madras to the Rajah dated the 30th of August 1814, which adverts to the alarming defalcation in the revenues from the manifold abuses existing in the Government, reminds His Highness of the flourishing state of his affairs when made over to him by Poorniah, and of the negligence, corruption, and embezzlement, which had compelled him prematurely to have recourse to the fund left by that minister; and concludes with an impressive exhortation to banish from his presence all evil counselors, profligate companions, and low minded parasites, to exert the admirable talents with which he was naturally endowed, to apply himself with steadiness to the weighty business of the state, and thereby to avert the dangers by which he was surrounded, and save the Government from the painful necessity of enforcing that article of the Treaty which provided for the fulfilment of the Subsidiary engagement, to which "degrading measure" they would not have recourse without feelings of extreme regret.

21. Although this letter conveys the remonstrance and exhortation which we have now recited, it is written in a tone which does not seem to us to have been calculated to check the Rajah's notions of his own greatness and independence. It does not hint at the possibility of authoritative interference with his government, except in the event of a crisis which should render it necessary to have recourse to the extreme, and, as it terms it, degrading measure of resuming the direct management of the country. Until that crisis should arrive, and it was of course to be hoped that it never would, nothing is indicated to be in contemplation, beyond the offer of friendly advice, for His Highness to follow if he should deem it fit to do so. No allusion is made to those powers of control and regulation, the exercise of which was expected by the Marquess Wellesley to prove the means of preventing any necessity for a resort to the measure of resumption, and to be productive in other respects of

consequences the most beneficial to the interests of the Mysore State.

22. In the Rajah's answer to this despatch he maintains that "the Officers of his Government had not been appointed to their situations before the integrity of their character, and their abilities and qualifications, had been duly investigated, and as nearly as possible ascertained;" that "the revenues of the country had fluctuated with good and bad seasons as they had done in Poorniah's time;" that he had never wilfully been guilty of carelessness in the administration of affairs, but considered the prosperity of his country, including a system of economy and the happiness of his people, as the most important of all his pursuits; that he had laboured to encourage agriculture, and to better the condition of his people, and never had recourse to any measure without the counsel and consent of the Resident; that Poorniah, whose talents lay only in the collection of the revenues, had directed his attention to the accumulation of money, merely for the purpose of displaying his industry and zeal in this branch of the administration, and in the course of twelve years had accumulated a separate fund; but that he was inattentive to the interests of the people, and the inhabitants of these provinces were consequently reduced to great straits and difficulties; that the whole of his own attention was now earnestly employed in bettering the condition of his subjects, by which means the public finances are improved and secured, and in promoting the general prosperity of the country, which is the first object of good Government; that it was requisite therefore to show indulgence to the people, and to be moderate in exacting the revenues. Hence had arisen the necessity of having recourse to the separate fund, which in times of greater affluence might be reimbursed." His Highness concluded with an expression of his deep sense of his obligations to the British Government, for having raised him from a state of insignificance to the throne, and an assurance that no evil counsellors, profligate companions, or parasites, should ever receive countenance from him, but that he would devote all his prudence and ability to a steady administration of the affairs of his Government.

23. A reply from the Madras Government to this letter of the Rajah, was transmitted to him on the 30th May 1815; expressive of complete satisfaction with His Highness' explanations; which the dispatches of the Resident, however, show to have been anything but satisfactory in his opinion.

24. After this period the records of the Residency contain constant and reiterated complaints of the Rajah's dissipation of his treasure upon unworthy favorites, while the pay of the troops and establishments was sometimes about a year in arrear, and of the growing abuses and confusion which pervaded every branch of his government, from the influence of evil counsellors, his own inattention to business, and his distrust and underhand opposition to every Dewan in succession; all of which evils are ascribed to His Highness's belief that it was the desire of the British Government that he should be relieved from all control, and left to manage his affairs as he thought fit. It appears from a private letter from the Resident to Sir Thomas Munro, dated 28th October 1822, that "the Public servants and Troops were again in arrears to the amount of eight Lacs of Pagodas, and that in the preceding month there was even trouble about the payment of the Company's Kist;" that the Dewan was annoyed and circumvented by the Rajah, and rendered perfectly useless, that the advice of the Resident was of no avail, and that no hope of reform remained but from the personal interposition of the Governor. The same complaint was repeated on several occasions, and on the 26th of July and 30th of August 1825, the Resident again addressed Sir Thomas Munro, dwelling at considerable length upon the entire failure of the course of policy prescribed by the Instructions of 1814, and urging in the most earnest manner that the right of interference in the management of the Rajah's affairs might be exercised, as the only means of correcting the existing abuses, and averting the necessity of assuming the country.

25. In the year 1825, Sir Thomas Munro visited Mysore. The circumstances which induced him to make the journey are thus stated by himself. "It was evident from the Rajah's letter to Government of the 20th of May, that there was a misunderstanding between

him and the Resident, and from the communications of the Resident under date the 30th of May and the 20th of June, it appeared that the Revenue was declining rapidly, that the expenditure had increased, and that, though in fifteen years almost the whole of the Treasure amassed by the late Dewan Poorniah, amounting to above seventy three Lacs of Canteroy Pagodas had been dissipated, every Department was in arrear. It was necessary to ascertain and remove if possible the causes of irritation. It was still more important, especially when so many of our own Troops were on foreign service, to see that those of the Rajah did not become discontented or intinons for want of pay, which with an arrear of six months there was too much cause to apprehend. Such a state of things could not be suffered to continue without its leading in a very short time to the measure which it is so desirable to avert, of assuming the direct management of the Rajah's country in order to ensure the fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty.

26. Sir Thomas Munro appears to have satisfied himself that the dissatisfaction of the Rajah with the Resident, to whom he is stated to have been much attached personally, was caused by jealousy of interference, excited or inflamed in his breast by low favorites. "These men," he says, "urge the Rajah to get rid of all control in the administration of his country beyond the payment of the subsidy, and the Rajah himself would be glad to be free from all check whatever, and while he pays his subsidy, to reduce useful establishments without which the peace of his country cannot be maintained, to keep others in arrear, and to dissipate his treasure in idle expenses."

27. Sir Thomas Munro describes in strong terms the powerful obstacles which he saw to the success of the system under which the affairs of Mysore were administered, obstacles arising out of the nature of the system itself, but greatly heightened by the personal character of the Rajah. . He observes that if the Rajah should persevere in neglecting the advice of the British Government, on any point which might materially affect the security of the terms of the Treaty, the effectual remedy was, to establish rules for the occasion, or to assume the direct management of a part, or the whole of the

country, as stipulated by the fourth and fourteenth Articles: "But as one of these courses would lower the authority, and the other entirely disorganize the government of the Rajah, they ought both to be avoided as long as possible." He adverts to the Orders of the Supreme Government under date the 15th September 1806, which required that the superintending influence of the British authorities should be exercised with caution, delicacy, and moderation; and he states his reasons for thinking that advice so offered might not always be sufficient, as it had been supposed it would, "to prevent the occurrence of any flagrant abuses."

28. "It would be easier, he remarked, to give a right direction to the conduct of the Mysore Government under almost any other Prince than the present one; a weaker one would be more easily guided, an abler one would act more prudently for his own sake." But still Sir Thomas Munro thought that such an improvement might be effected in the Rajah's government, as would prevent a necessity for taking it out of his hands. The measure on which he chiefly relied for working out that improvement, was to make the Rajah furnish accounts regularly of his revenue and expenditure.

29. The advice and admonitions personally given by Sir Thomas Munro seem to have made some impression on the Rajah's mind, and to have given rise to some efforts for the better conduct of his affairs, and sanguine expectations of a successful result were expressed in despatches of the Resident. But no decisive or effectual reform was effected; and the amendment which took place, such as it was, does not appear to have lasted longer than about two years. With perhaps some imperfect interruption during that period, the authority of the Government and the condition of the country went on declining and growing worse. The requisition of accounts not being followed up, on the part of the Company's Government, by any more active remedial measures, proved to be of no avail; the pay of the troops and other establishments was again allowed to be long in arrear; no efficient control was exercised over the proceedings of the Amildars; no adequate security afforded to persons or property; and the people, a considerable part of whom in some districts were,

from circumstances already alluded to, of a turbulent and unruly character, became more and more discontented, and at length ripe for revolt.

30 Before entering into an account of the disturbances which ensued, it is proper that we should advert more particularly to the state of affairs in the Province of Nuggur, and as a topic much connected with this part of our subject, to certain individuals and parties who exerted a powerful influence in the conduct of the Rajah's Government.

31 One of the earliest counsellors of the Rajah was a brahmin named Ram Rao, an officer of experience and distinction, who had served under both the Mahomedan sovereigns of Mysore as a Commander of Cavalry, and under Poorniah, during the first part of his administration, in a Civil office, and afterwards as Buckshiee of the Sowar Cutcherry, or Commander of the Cavalry, which latter office he continued to hold under the Rajah, while he was also one of the "Hoozoor Moosalubs," or persons habitually consulted by the Rajah on public affairs. He is spoken of by Sir Thomas Munro as having held (virtually it would seem) the office of Dewan during the three years next after the administration of Poorniah, and as having adhered to the plans of his predecessor, and maintained his system in full force.

32 Ram Rao is said to have come originally from an obscure town in the Southern Malabar Country, and to have been accompanied by two dependents, Bheem Rao of Anagerry, and Kishen Rao of Haneegul.

33 Ram Rao was appointed Foudar of Nuggur by Poorniah in 1799, and held that office until 1805. By his influence the public situations next in importance to his own in that Foudary became filled with his relations, and the members of the Anagerry and Haneegul families, his dependents. A powerful party entirely in his interest was thus formed in that rich province, and that party maintained itself there in strength till the commencement of the late insurrection. His successors in the office of Foudar from 1805 to 1825, with only an interruption of six months, were persons nearly

allied to him by blood or marriage, namely, Survattum Rao, twice Foujdar, whose son married Ram Rao's niece, Pompiah, Ram Rao's nephew, Balakishen Rao, his grand nephew, and Kishen Rao, another nephew. The last named individual was removed from office twice, in the year 1827, and 1830, once on a charge of embezzling public money, and the second time for alleged inactivity in the execution of his duty, but by the influence of his uncle at the Durbar he was reinstated on both occasions.

34. The other associates of the Rajah were men of low extraction, who courted his favor by subserviency to the gratification of his passions. Foremost among these was Vencatasoobiah, commonly known by the appellations of Beence Vencatasoobiah, and the Beence Buckshee, from the name of a musical instrument on which he was by profession a performer, a brahmin of the worst character, whose influence, however, became paramount at the Durbar, and contributed most powerfully to the misguidance of the prince, and the misgovernment of the country.

35. But it is to the consequences which were produced by the engrossing power of Ram Rao's family in the Province of Nuggur that we would now particularly advert. The members of that family and of the families of Hancegul Kishen Rao, and Arnagery Gopal Rao, the dependants and early associates of the Buckshee Ram Rao, occupied, as has already been stated, every office of any importance in the Nuggur Territory from the year 1799, with but little interruption, to the year 1825; and their power in the province was firmly and strongly supported at the Durbar by the Buckshee himself and his party there.

36. Though many of the members of these families were not only suspected but accused of flagrant frauds and embezzlements, (a part of which charges appears to have been subsequently established) and some of them even of giving encouragement to a notorious leader of marauding banditti, and partaking of the plunder, the influence of their patron, and the brahminical party at Court which clung to him, maintained them in their places, and shielded them from scrutiny into their conduct. They were thus left to pursue unchecked their career of corruption and misrule.

37 The facilities afforded to the operations of robbers by the nature of the country, covered as it is in great part with dense forests, and abounding with mountain fastnesses, must have been augmented by this state of the local Government, even without the alliance of public officers with the robbers. These accordingly at length became so formidable and daring as to infest the province beyond endurance, being organized into armed banditti under the leader already alluded to, a man named Goonda, concerning whom some remarkable incidents are related.

38 It has been stated to us by two of the Rajah's relations, and by other witnesses, that Survottum Rao, one of the Foudars of Nuggur already mentioned, countenanced this leader in his depredations, for the sake of sharing in the plunder. Survottum Rao is represented by one of the witnesses as having himself given corroboration to this charge, if not as having tacitly admitted it, by his behaviour when questioned on the point, during an investigation into his conduct, which took place at the Durbar, in the Rajah's presence. The records of the Residency show, that, in the year 1825, this imputation was made against Survottum Rao in the Rajah's court, though the Resident, Mr. Cole, it appears gave it no credit. The same records also allude to an allegation that this individual (Goonda) was confidentially employed in robbery by another Foudar of Nuggur, Kushen Rao, also a relative of the Buckshee Ram Rao.

39 On the other hand, according to the statement given before us by Survottum Rao himself, while he did all in his power to repress the depredations of Goonda and his banditti, by apprehending and confining them at different times, his efforts were frustrated by the encouragement and protection given to that marauder, by certain persons in high public situations at the Durbar, among others the Buckshee Ram Rao himself, and through their means, Goonda was twice released from jail in Nuggur, and sent for to the Ilcoozor, where an asylum was afforded to him, and subsequently a turban and dress of honor presented to him in the name of the Rajah, who also gave his sanction to the employment of this person in the work of suppressing the very system of robbery of which he was well known to have been himself the chief director. c

10. We are not prepared to decide between the conflicting statements which we have now alluded to, nor do we consider it of any importance to do so. We have taken notice of them, because they seem to warrant a strong suspicion that encouragement in his career of depredation was afforded by the one party or the other, possibly by both, to the notorious leader of an organized band of robbers and even murderers; and because the countenance which it is at all events certain he at length received at the Durbar, and the honor with which he was there treated, must, we think, have been productive of such an impression on the mind of the people to the disadvantage of the Government, as no benefit that could have been derived from his services would have been sufficient to compensate.

41. By way of illustration and example of the enormous extent to which depredation and murder were carried with impunity in the province of Nuggur, we shall here briefly advert to the particulars of one remarkable robbery, though it took place at a later period than some events which remain to be mentioned.

42. In the month of January 1827, a Banking House in the Town of Yalahully was broken open, several persons were killed, and property was carried off to the amount of about three lacs and a half of Rupees. It appears to have been the prevailing belief throughout the District, that the gang of robbers employed on this occasion was directed by Arnegerry Venket Rao, Amildar of Chennagerry, a Talook of Nuggur, supported by his relative Kishen Rao, then Foujdar of the Province, both of whom participated in the plunder, the Foujdar being in his turn supported at the Rajah's Durbar by the influence of his uncle Buckshee Ram Rao. Application was for a long time made in vain for an inquiry into this affair, and when at length one was ordered by the Rajah, and actually in progress, such was the influence of the powerful family implicated in the transaction, that the officer sent to conduct it was suddenly recalled to Mysore, and the investigation allowed to drop.

43. It is worthy of remark that the intimate connexion subsisting between the highest public functionaries and the robbers in Nuggur, was, as we are informed, circumstantially related in evidence

upon oath, before the Commission of which Colonel Robert Scott was President, at Bangalore, so far back as the year 1823, when a person named Venketyghery Iyah who had served as a Sristadar in Nuggur, and been specially employed in catching thieves, deposed as follows

"I got orders to take two parabs of sepoy and two parabs of peons from Survottum Rao the Foudar of Nuggur After I had got these guards I went to the different Talooks and caught the thieves, and brought them to the Pong Cutcherry, where an enquiry took place, and in the presence of the Foudar I questioned them to give a statement of all they had stolen, from whom, and from what period, when they said that since the Foudar had arrived at that place, they had plundered 73 houses I then asked them what they had done with the property and to whom they had distributed it, to which they replied they went to such houses, as they received directions from the Foudar to go to, and that they had not gone of their own accord, and delivered the whole of the property to him, and what he was pleased to give they received, and afterwards I asked them to tell me in what other things they had been engaged, then they told me to send their statement to the Hoozoor, and to get permission for them to go to the Hoozoor when they would disclose every thing I wrote to the Hoozoor what they said and in reply I was told that an order had been sent to the Foudar to bring the thieves to the Hoozoor, and that I was to make haste and come to the Hoozoor also, with all the statements which I had got in my possession on this subject Agreeably to the orders, I went to Mysore, where the Foudar also came The Foudar was questioned where the thieves were and he replied that they were all there in confinement Then the Foudar received orders to send for them He delayed sending for them for about fifteen days, on account of this the Foudar incurred much displeasure from the Rajah, and the Dewao, Langa Raj, upon which the Foudar sent for seven principal persons among the thieves, and after their arrival at Mysore he kept them concealed of which I having become acquainted I communicated the circumstance to the Dewan Langa Raj Then Langa Raj gave me some servants, and told me to bring the thieves to

"him, which I did, and Langa Raj took them to the Hoozoor, and
 "afterwards sent for me to come there also; when I went there,
 "the Dewan told me to prove the delivery of the stolen property
 "to the Foujdar as I formerly stated, upon this I asked the thieves
 "whether the statement given by them in the Foujdar's Cutcherry,
 "was true, or not, to which they replied, It is true, and if you
 "like, we will give you another similar statement, now. They
 "were then desired to give a similar statement in the presence of
 "the Rajah, and the Dewan, which they accordingly did; they were
 "also desired to state how much they had given in cash to Survottum
 "Rao, and how much in things? They replied in ready cash 60,000
 "Rupees, and they gave a particular statement which was taken
 "down in writing, of the gold and silver articles, clothes, &c. which
 "had been given to him, which statement was delivered to the
 "Rajah, by the person who wrote it. The Rajah then said he would
 "enquire into the business on the following morning, and ordered
 "every person to go away. But for five or six months no enquiry
 "took place, therefore the thieves frequently wrote Urzees on the
 "subject, afterwards the thieves told me, in presence of four people,
 "that they had not inquired into the business of the statement which
 "they gave, and besides that they had something to state respecting
 "their bringing some money from the camp. They added that they
 "heard some inquiry was making at Bangalore, and probably they
 "will enquire into the case."

41. It was further deposed before that Commission, by Ram-
 Rao of Mr. Elliot's (Marhatta translator to Government) establish-
 ment, that the former witness, Vencatagerry Iyah, had informed him
 "that he was formerly a Seristadar, and the Foujdar of Nuggur
 "was directed to supply him with two parabs of peons and two
 "parabs of sepoye for his assistance, that he made enquiries in the
 "talook and apprehended a few robbers, and having delivered them
 "over to the Foujdar reported the circumstance to the Dewan
 "Cutcherry; some time afterwards he apprehended a few more with
 "the property stolen by them, and brought them to Mysore. He
 "represented the circumstance to the Rajah, he told the Rajah that

"the present Foujdar of Nuggur had received from the robbers
 "about 50,000 Rupees, and that the late Foujdar of Nuggur, Kishen
 "Rao, had received from the thieves 50,000 Bahadry Pagodas, but
 "this matter was not enquired into for some time. He then wrote
 "an Urzee to Mr Cole, and delivered to him 22 documents regard-
 "ing this matter. Mr Cole then enquired into the particulars, and
 "directed one Kishen Rao to go to the Rajah and request him to
 "enquire into it. There were then present the people who had lost
 "their property, both belonging to the Company's country and to
 "Mysore. Kishen Rao accordingly went to the Rajah and spoke
 "to him, when he (Venkatagerry Iyah) was standing at some
 "distance from them, Kishen Rao then told him, that he had better
 "make up the matter between the parties, that he then replied he
 "had lost no property of his own, that he had made the enquiry and
 "had apprehended them agreeably to orders, that he then came
 "out from the Cutcherry, a few days after this he went to the Rajah
 "and told him that the thieves were present, and requested that an
 "enquiry might be made into the matter. This happened about
 "15 days before he arrived at Bangalore. The Rajah then sent for
 "the thieves, and presently enquired into the matter, and they (the
 "thieves) gave in their depositions, according to the information he
 "had at first given to the Rajah. The thieves afterwards told him
 "(Venkatagerry) that this was not all the information they had to
 "give, but that forty of them were directed by Kishen Rao at pre-
 "sent at Chittledroog, who was formerly at Nuggur, to go to
 "Buckshee Ram Rao's camp to bring some money, that they had
 "accordingly gone, in conjunction with some of his own people, and
 "brought several bags of Bahadry Pagodas and delivered them to
 "Kishen Rao."

45 In the year 1825 the Rajah removed Survottum Rao
 from the situation of Foujdar of Nuggur, and appointed one of his
 own relations to that office. The new Foujdar retained the place
 only for nine months, when he retired from it, as stated by himself,
 in consequence of ill health and was succeeded by his brother, who
 within four months also quitted the situation from the same cause.

who was the adopted son of Veerasiajee, last Ranee of Nuggur; and that on his release from imprisonment he applied for a passport and was furnished with one, bearing the seal of the Zillah Court, and describing him by the designation which he gave himself, of Boody Buswappah, Nuggur khavind. It is in evidence, and we have no doubt of it, extraordinary as it may seem, that, practising on the ignorance and credulity of the people, he successfully exhibited this passport, on the occasion of the late insurrection, as a sunnd of the Company's Government, recognizing and sanctioning his hereditary pretensions to the sovereignty of Nuggur.

54. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that, previously to the breaking out of the disturbances, the then Amildar of Anawutty, Luchmun Rao, a relation of the Buckshee Ram Rao, and a man who, it is certain, was not among the dupes, afforded his aid towards celebrating the marriage of the impostor, and in an official document styled him the "Rajah of Nuggur." This document was an order to the Potal of the village in which the marriage was to take place, directing him to supply every thing that was requisite for the suitable celebration of that ceremony. This event took place in April 1830; and it was followed by another ceremony, in its nature still more worthy of remark, a formal instalment of Boody Buswappah in the office of Sovereign of Nuggur, which is said to have been performed in the presence of several Potails.

55. To what extent the party of the Buckshee Ram Rao, with the view of bringing about the removal of Veer Raj Arus, may have encouraged these proceedings, we do not feel ourselves able to say. It is certain, however, that in the instance above stated encouragement was given to them by one member of that party; and it cannot be doubted that they never could have taken place, and passed as they did without notice, if other public officers, besides that one, had not been at least guilty of gross neglect of their duty, and disregard of the interests of the government they served.

56. Soon after those events, Boody Buswappah, by means of secret emissaries, and of writings privately circulated, made known to the Ryots of many of the Nuggur Talooks the fact of his having

assumed the station of sovereign of that country, and taking advantage of their discontent with the Mysore Government, promised them the full remission of all balances, and a reduction of the Government demand on their lands to only one rupee for each Pagoda they then paid, if they would espouse his cause, and assist him to accomplish the object of his ambition.

57. While these measures were in progress, the Ryots of Chinnagerry, a district in a different quarter of the Nuggur Province, there is reason to believe, were excited by one of the dependants of the Buckshee, a member of the Anagerry family, whose name was Gopal Rao, to rise against their Amildar. This plot took effect on the 3rd of September 1830, by the Ryots assembling in what is termed "Cootum," a word which simply signifies an assembly or convention, and moving off to the neighbouring zillah of Bellary. There is appended to our proceedings a translation of a document, said to be in the handwriting of Gopal Rao, in which the Ryots are cautioned "not to return to their villages, on the invitation of their sovereign," the Rajah of Mysore. This document, the genuineness of which there seems no reason to doubt, and the one before mentioned, which has been admitted to be genuine by its author Luchmun Rao himself, in our opinion strongly tend to prove, that at least there were some among the members of the Buckshee Ram Rao's party, who instigated the people to sedition, for the purpose, we may reasonably conclude, of effecting the removal of the Foujdar Veera Raj Arus, and of thereby securing themselves in the enjoyment of place and power, and escaping the disgrace and punishment which his inquiries would probably have brought down upon them.

58. Their object, if the removal of Veera Raj Arus was a part of it, was so far attained; for he was recalled in November 1830, in consequence of the disturbed state into which it was alleged he had thrown the Province; and the Buckshee Ram Rao's party triumphed in the re-appointment of his nephew Kishen Rao, who had been removed only two years before, for neglect and supineoess.

59. As we have now brought down our narrative or sketch, as well of the affairs of the Province of Nuggur, as of the course of

government throughout Mysore in general, to the commencement of the disturbances, we here enter on the second head of our Report, namely, the Progress and Suppression of the Insurrection, requesting that it may be remembered that, as before stated, we reserve, until we have gone through this part, some further remarks that we have to offer with respect to its causes.

60. It has been shown that the pretender Boody Buswappah, shortly after the ceremony of his inauguration as sovereign of Nuggur, the date of which is not precisely known, but it is believed to have occurred in April 1830, was actively employed in exciting the ryots, already disaffected towards their government, to declare in his favour and espouse his cause.

61. How far it may have been in consequence of his instigations, and how far owing to the mere discontent of the people with their condition and their rulers, it is not easy to determine; but a letter dated the 23rd of August, and signed by a great number of persons, was addressed in the name of the ryots of the Province of Nuggur, to those of the other parts of Mysore, and circulated among them, calling on them to join in a general revolt against the government, in consequence of the unchecked oppressions of the District officers to which they had been so long subjected, and to send one individual of each house or family into the Nuggur Province, where the first Cootum or Meeting had assembled; to refuse to pay their rents; to cease to cultivate the land, or to carry on trade; and to place the Public servants under restraint, and bring them with them.

62. It would appear that about this time, if not previously, Boody Buswappah, must have commenced the levying of armed men to support his pretensions; for in the month of August, one of his principal leaders (Monnapah) with 200 men, attempted to surprise the Fort of Anuntapoor, from which however they were repelled by the activity of the Killedar and garrison. This was the first act of overt hostility to the government; and it was followed by a series of others, on the part of the Pretender's adherents; but as the ryots did not openly combine with them till a much later date, the com-

mittee will return to trace the proceedings of the ryots previously to that coalition

63 The seditious letter before mentioned was rapidly circulated throughout the Nuggur, Chittledroog and Bangalore Provinces, and appears to have generally excited and spread the same spirit of revolt, by which it was dictated

64 The ryots of the Chennagerry Talook seem to have been the first, who acted on the impulse of that insurrectionary spirit, encouraged in it, as has been already stated by the intrigues of Ar nagerry Gopaul Rao. That assemblage, however, is not said to have committed any act of violence, but in the hope that they would gain some favorable concessions from the Amildar or the Government by quitting their villages, they retired in a body early in September 1830, as has been already stated, to a neighbouring District in the Company's country

65 An officer of rank was detached from the Hoosoor, for the purpose of assisting Veera Raj Aras to conciliate the ryots, but this attempt was frustrated by the letter which, as already stated, was addressed to the Potals at the head of them by Gopaul Rao. They persisted in demanding such concessions from the Sircar as it was deemed inexpedient to comply with

66 The example thus set by the Chennagerry ryots, of assembling in Cootum, and resisting the authority of the Government, was followed by those of Baswencottah, Simograh, Holy Hoonoor, Anuntapoor, Terrickerry, Sorub and Anawutty, in rapid succession

67 The Poudar Veera Raj employed officers commanding detachments of the Mysore troops, both cavalry and infantry, in endeavouring to suppress the insurrection, but only by persuasive and conciliatory means. These efforts, however, proved ineffectual. It was while matters were in this state, that he was suddenly recalled in the month of November, and Kishen Rao, the nephew of the Buckshee Ram Rao, appointed to succeed him. Kishen Rao reached Holy Hoonoor on the 16th November, where he found a very large assemblage of the Ryots, which rapidly increased, as those who had

90. An increased spirit of insubordination and disrespect to the Rajah was manifested by these ryots on the following day. Instead of complying with his invitation to come forward and represent their grievances, they remained in mass within sight of his tent, beating their drums and blowing their horns,—acts indicative of gross disrespect to their sovereign, if not of open defiance of his authority. Orders were in consequence given and executed, it is said, by some witnesses on the advice of the Resident, to seize the drums and horns, and to place some of the leaders of the ryots under restraint.

91. It would appear that one of the Rajah's relatives, and four or five other persons of his Durbar, were directed to enquire into the complaints and conduct of the ryots, and to punish such as might be found to deserve punishment; but it was found that the ryots would not come in of their own accord, and it was therefore deemed necessary to detach messengers and parties of troops to bring them in.

92. Our inquiries have been particularly directed to the cause of the reluctance which the ryots then manifested to come forward with their complaints, though they were expressly invited to do so, and had actually collected together at Chenroyapatam in considerable numbers.

93. One cause which has been assigned is, that they were alarmed at seeing a large body of troops in the Rajah's camp, and were led thence to apprehend that it was intended to employ towards them measures of coercion rather than of conciliation. But the conduct of the Rajah hitherto, since the commencement of his march, had been marked by lenity and kindness towards the ryots; and the disrespectful and insolent reception which, as already stated, they gave him at this place, does not argue either timidity or a loyal and conciliatory disposition on their part.

94. It has also been stated that the ryots had been so often disappointed, in their expectations of fair inquiry into their complaints, and just redress of their grievances, that they were backward to trust in the terms held out to them by the Rajah. We have no doubt that this was the case in a great degree. One witness has stated that

"when the Resident intimated to them that His Highness was at hand and would satisfy them in every way in his power, they remarked that there was no enquiry (into grievances) in the Mysore country, that though they had been three or four times to Mysore, neither His Highness nor himself (Mr. C.) had made any inquiry, but that they had been sent back under a guard to their Talooks." With respect to so much of this statement as regards the Resident, it is to be remembered that he was prohibited by his instructions not only "from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, but from the avowed support of the cause of those whose grievances might become known to him."

95. The unwillingness, however, of the ryots at this time to repair to the Durbar, we are inclined to think, may with probability be ascribed also in a considerable measure to their excited and disaffected feelings, and to an opinion on their part, or rather on that of their leaders, that they were likely to obtain greater concessions by holding out in opposition to the authority of the Government, than by submitting themselves at once to the Rajah's justice. Their irritation may have been increased, and their fears, it is possible, in some degree excited, by hearing of the affair that took place at Holy Hoonor on the 7th December; which must have become generally known through the country at the time of the Rajah's arrival at Chenroyapatam. And it is natural to suppose, independently of all mistrust on their part of the Rajah's word or of his justice, that such of the ryots as had actually committed any great excesses would be unwilling to come forward, and incur the hazard of having their conduct inquired into, as well as their complaints, and of meeting with punishment in consequence.

96. The Dewan reached Chenroyapatam the next day after the Rajah; and orders were immediately given him to inquire into the circumstances of the ryots, while however the measure which has been already mentioned as taken for the same purpose was not recalled. It is not indeed clear whether that measure was taken before the Dewan's arrival or after it; nor are we certain that the orders given to the Dewan on his arrival, did not in fact merely constitute a

part of it. The Resident, as we learn from his Memorandum of that date, the 20th December, disapproved of the employment of a number of persons, not under the Dewan's control, in making, in conjunction with him, the inquiries which were judged necessary, and suggested that the Dewan should be left to perform that duty, assisted by his regular official establishment. He also expressed a wish that all orders which might be given by the Rajah, in consequence of the results of the Dewan's inquiries, should be made known to himself by that functionary.

97. The Resident's suggestion was adopted; and the Dewan was employed for some days, how many does not exactly appear, on the duty thus confided to him. But from the absence of any record of his proceedings on the occasion, we have been unable to obtain any very clear view of them.

98. We have learned, however, from the evidence given by witnesses, that five persons were sentenced to suffer death; and were executed, two of them at Chenroyapatam, and the remaining three in neighbouring talooks, whither they were sent for that purpose. We have also learned that corporal punishment was inflicted on many persons.

99. In the translation of the evidence, a copy of which has been already transmitted to your Lordship in council, some witnesses are represented as stating that the infliction of corporal punishment, which was executed with the usual instrument, a sort of whip called a Cordah, continued during several successive hours both by day and night. It is only just, however, to state that this is an error in the translation; the Dewan did not hold his Catcherry or Court only by day light, but laboured also for some hours of the early part of the night; and it has been ascertained that all which the witnesses meant to say was, that during his sittings, each of which occupied many hours, floggings were occasionally inflicted by his order, some of them in the day time and some at night, the punishment in each instance taking place immediately after the inquiry, the result of which was considered to demand it.

100. As a number of witnesses have given testimony, the

tenour of which imputes the executions ordered by the Rajah at Chenroyapatam, not to the opinion and advice of the Dewan, or the free judgment of the Rajah himself, but to the influence of the Resident, we think it proper to go into some detail on this point.

Arapoor Bussappájee
Arus.

Mullarij Arus.
Toshakhāna Nunjappah.
Modeekkhāna Nursing
Rao.

Anoo Ram Rao .
Seebiah.
Vyas Rao.
Sunnoo Rao.
Mádappah.
Rámappah.
Sham Rao.

101. The witnesses to whom we allude are those whose names are noted in the margin. Their evidence is generally to the effect, that after the Dewan had been engaged for a day or two on the inquiries, he waited upon the Resident with the result; that he afterwards attended the Rajah, accompanied by the Resident's Head Serishtadar Chowdiah; that several of these witnesses

were present at the audience then given by His Highness to the Dewan; that the latter stated that having waited on the Resident with the result of his investigations, that gentleman had given it as his opinion that certain individuals, whose names were then given in, should be hanged, as a measure indispensably necessary in order to the putting down of the rebellion; that His Highness on this expressed a disinclination to the exercise of such severity towards any of his subjects, whom he regarded as his children; and that before he gave his assent, he sought counsel from Ram Rao, the Buckshee, who after hearing what had taken place in the conference between the Resident and the Dewan, gave his opinion that His Highness ought to act agreeably to the Resident's suggestion, and order the executions: that the Rajah then returned to his Durbar Tent, where he called upon the Dewan to recapitulate in open Durbar the substance of his conference with the Resident; that when about to give his final instructions to the Dewan, one of the persons who was present at the Durbar, namely Modeekkhāna Nursing Rao, threw himself at the Rajah's feet, beseeching him "not to order the executions, as the people were his children, but to commute the sentences to imprisonment;" that the Resident's Serishtadar, Chowdiah, seeing this, rebuked this individual for his interference and thus addressed

the Rajah, "Your Highness is a tender hearted man; if you will give orders to the Dewan, he will carry the capital sentences into effect;" and that His Highness having reproved Nursing Rao for his interference, finally gave to the Dewan his authority for the executions.

102. Some of the same witnesses have stated that His Highness, on different occasions after the events just narrated, affirmed that in ordering the executions he did not act of his own accord, but in compliance with the advice of the Resident.

103. It is worthy of remark however, that according to one of these witnesses, Sunnoo Rao, the Dewan made his first visit not to the Resident, but to the Rajah, and then strongly urged the adoption of more decided measures than those which had been hitherto employed; and that the Rajah desired him to wait upon the Resident, explain his views to him, and solicit his opinion and advice. This statement is supported by the evidence of another of the same set of witnesses, namely Scebiah; who moreover gives further evidence relative to this subject, of so remarkable a purport that we shall here quote it at length. Having been asked whether circular orders were sent to the Talooks empowering the Amildars to hang individuals at their own discretion, he replied; "I know that such were circulated." He was then asked by whose advice those orders were circulated; and he replied; "Mr. Casamaijor visited the Rajah at Chenroyapatam, but I do not know what subject they conversed upon, as it was not usual for any one to be present at their interviews. Moreover I believe Beenee Venkatasoohiah, Buckshee Ram Rao, Dewan Venkata-Raj Arus, and his Brother Dassapajee, with Anoo Ram Rao, recommended His Highness to circulate these orders; but I know that of these, the Dewan Venkata Arus was the most vehement in urging the adoption of this measure." After this he was asked, What object had these people in giving this advice to the Rajah? His answer was, The reasons to which I attribute their conduct were that the ryots had treated with great disrespect and violence, Buckshee Ram Rao's people, and had disregarded the cowl offered to them by the Dewan, and every effort made to conciliate them.

Venkata Raj Arua
Chordiah

104 The foregoing is the substance of the evidence given by the witnesses whose names have been stated. Evidence of an opposite

purport is given by other witnesses, whose names are here noted in the margin, the first of whom is a relative of the Rajah, and filled the office of Dewan at the period of the transactions in question, and the other is the Head Serishtadar of the Resident's Cutcherry

105 They testify, that after the investigation held by the Dewan, the result was in the first instance made known to the Rajah, who had for many days seen the necessity of pursuing more decided measures, to punish the outrages committed by the insurgents, and to put down the rebellion, accounts of which, of a most alarming nature, were daily arriving from almost every district in the Territory, and that having consulted with those members of his court who had been employed under the preceding governments, and on whose experience and wisdom he reposed much confidence, having learned from them that such crimes as these now committed by the insurgents, were, under those governments, punished with death, imprisonment, and other inflictions, according to the degrees of guilt in the several cases, the Rajah came to the decision, that it was now expedient to resort to such measures. That he deputed the Dewan to wait upon the Resident, to intimate thus his opinion to him, and to solicit his advice on the subject. That the Dewan accordingly submitted these particulars to the Resident, whose reply was, that, "His Highness had many able and experienced persons in his Durbar, with whom he might consult, some of the Pottails and Ryots were committing great outrages and His Highness therefore should lose no time in adopting such measures as might seem the most suitable for suppressing these disorders." That on this message being conveyed to the Rajah, he gave immediate orders for the execution of the five persons already mentioned.

106 In reference to the contradictory evidence which has been noticed, we feel ourselves called upon to observe, that the witnesses first named are all of them either relatives and immediate dependants, or corrupt associates of His Highness the Rajah, that

positive injunctions, enforced by a threat of his displeasure if they should not be acted upon, to attack and cut down without hesitation the congregated ryots, if they would not abandon their rebellious course of conduct and retire to their villages, and orders are given at the same time to hang a Mussulman who was concerned in the riot at Dodairy.

110. On the 21st December a Circular Notice or Proclamation was issued, directing that all persons who should thenceforward be found carrying about bones and Margosa leaves (the usual symbols of insurrection in Mysore) should be seized, tried on the spot, and, if convicted, hanged; and on the following day pointed instructions were addressed to the Foujdar of Bangalore, to cause some of the leaders of the insurrectionary assemblages to be caught, and one or two of them hanged in each Talook; to fire upon those assemblages without hesitation, if any resistance should be offered by them; and generally to take rigorous measures against the evil disposed, "shoot-ing such as deserved to be shot, and hanging such as deserved to be hanged." This letter of instructions, which bears date the 22nd December, is concluded with a sentence in His Highness's own hand writing, to this effect, "The gentleman strongly recommends the adoption of these measures for putting down the insurrection, and has given the same orders."

111. The Rajah quitted Chenroyapatam about the 27th December, in prosecution of his tour; and the *Appendix to the Proceedings* exhibits accounts of further executions ordered by him at almost every stage, but we have been unable to obtain any official record giving further information respecting the cases of the persons executed, than what is afforded by a mere Register of their crimes and sentences.

112. On the 5th of January, the Dewan with a body of troops, both cavalry and infantry, was sent off from the Rajah's Camp, then at the village of Hebboor, to endeavour to suppress the disturbances in the Chittledroog and Nuggur Divisions; the Resident set out for Madras; and the Rajah himself returned to Mysore, which place he reached on the 10th of the same month.

113 In consequence as it would appear, of a suggestion offered by the Resident, in a Memorandum dated the 28th of December, in which he states that the proceedings at Chennoyapattam had been productive of very beneficial effects as far as their influence extended, but remarks on the prevalence of great disorder in some parts of the country, a proclamation was issued by the Rajah on the following day, referring to the punishments which had been inflicted, exhorting all persons to return peaceably to their homes, cultivate their lands and pay the revenue, and enjoining them to refrain from acts of insurrection and depredation, or they should be punished in a similar manner. "In a letter from the Resident to the Madras Government, dated 2nd January, it is stated that fifteen persons had been executed by the Rajah's order in various districts, but that this severity had not been exercised, except in cases of "extreme guilt and audacious resistance to his authority by insurgents." The same letter states that the Rajah's troops had attacked the people, but with less loss of life than might have been expected.

114 About the end of December accounts were received at the Rajah's Court, that in the Chittledroog Division a body of several thousand ryots, who had offered violent resistance to the troops, had been charged by a party of the Mysore Horse, when 200 of them were killed and many wounded, and that in the Bangalore Division likewise, an attack had been made by a party of infantry and Mysore peons on an assemblage of people, in which it was stated 50 ryots were killed and 200 wounded, similar intelligence was also received from the Nuggur Districts, where the Foujdar moreover had resorted to the measure of punishing and marking eighteen individuals, by the excision of pieces from their noses or ears, several of the persons thus disfigured had already been severely wounded by the troops.

115 We here deem it our duty to state that there are many instances mentioned in the records, of resort to this mode of punishment, and that we find it not only met the approval of the Rajah, but several of his officers in command of troops were expressly directed by him to practice it, and in one particular instance a person was sentenced by him to have both his hands cut off. The practice

however having come to the knowledge of the Resident, as we before stated, he addressed a forcible remonstrance on the subject to the Rajah, reminding him that he had repeatedly informed him how much it was discountenanced by the British Government, and earnestly pressing upon him the immediate abandonment of it. Whereupon orders were issued, countermanding those before given, and positively forbidding the practice for the future.

116. While we reprobate this mode of punishment in every degree of it, justice to the Mysore authorities requires us to state, that we have satisfied ourselves both by inquiry and by the actual inspection of examples, that, for the most part, the cuttings inflicted on ears and noses were slight, and by no means amounted to what could with correctness of language be called mutilation, the term which, however, is usually employed to designate all punishments of this kind.

117. We would here observe that the Rajah's orders, from about the end of December, to the officers in command of troops and in charge of districts, vest them with the most unlimited authority to hang any and every individual, whom they might apprehend and consider deserving of death, remarking to one of them "that he is not to impose fines upon such great criminals (persons guilty of rebellion) but to inflict punishment according to the orders given to him," and again, "if you collect together the rebels who are taken prisoners and place guards over them, how will they (the guards) be able to render service at the time of action. Those who are deserving of death should be hanged immediately."

118. It appears from Mr. Casamajor's letter to our secretary of the 17th April 1833, and its enclosure, that this discretionary authority had been vested by the Rajah in his officers, without the Resident's knowledge; and that when the fact was suspected by him, he strongly remonstrated against the measure with His Highness.

119. The Poligar of Terrikeri, Rungappa Naik, and his nephew, had before this openly taken part with the insurgents; and possessed themselves of two strong hill forts, in the eastern part of the Nuggur District, Cuddroog, and Camundroog.

120 The Dewan received orders to move on the former place, and a large body of Troops was concentrated there, for the purpose of dislodging the rebel Poligars. Liberal rewards had some time before been offered by proclamation for the apprehension of their persons.

121 The Fonjdar of Nuggur, Kishen Rao, was superseded in that office, early in January, by an officer of rank in the Mysore Horse, named Annappah, who was invested with both military and civil authority in the Nuggur Districts, and was detached from Chenroyapatam with a body of troops, to endeavour to put down the rebellion in those districts, in which duty his predecessor was considered to have culpably failed. The insurrection had now put on a more organized and formidable appearance, the assemblages of ryots having been joined by Boodee Buswappah's levies of armed men from the Southern Mahratta country.

122 Annappah and his force found themselves opposed on all sides, and he seems to have maintained, with much bravery and fortitude, an arduous and unequal conflict for more than six weeks.

123 Finding himself too weak to cope with the insurgents, in a country abounding with jungles, where his cavalry was disadvantageously exposed to the concealed fire of the rebels, he threw himself into the fortress of Anuntapoor, and remained there till the enemy had so succeeded in cutting off his supplies, that to save his troops from famine, he was obliged to quit it at any risk.

124 After being harassed by the rebels for many miles, and losing many of his men, he succeeded in reaching the town of Masoor, whence he afterwards retreated to Hurryhur, with his ammunition expended, his men dispersed, and their means of subsistence nearly exhausted.

125 Of the proceedings of Annappah the following account is given by an eye witness of the transactions which he describes.

"Kishen Rao having, about this time, been dismissed from his situation as Fonjdar, orders came to Annappah, at Shuckarpoor, to take upon him his duties, and so Kishen Rao retired. Annappah now went forth chastising the rebels in every direction, and restor-

had moved after the action, from Honelly to Shemogah, stated that the executions had been ordered by Lieutenant Rochfort. In report, however, of the same date, and on the same subject, made to the Rajah, by Annappah, the principal officer of the Mysore Government, who was present after the departure of the Dewan, no allusion is made to Lieutenant Rochfort as having had any part in the business; and in a subsequent letter, written after he had been called on to state by whose authority the executions had taken place, Annappah affirms that the Dewan had ordered them. Testimony to the same effect has been given by him before us. He states that the Dewan, previously to quitting Honelly for Shemogah, personally gave him orders for those executions. With respect to Lieutenant Rochfort, he says, that he apprized that officer of the instructions he had received on this subject; who replied that he must act according to the orders of the Dewan.

130. The Dewan in his evidence before us denies having given any such authority, and endeavours to throw the whole responsibility for the executions on Annappah. He states, that, when required by the Rajah to furnish explanation on the subject, he wrote to His Highness that Annappah was alone accountable for them.

131. We requested a copy of his letter to the Rajah; but he could produce none. Application was then made to the Rajah for the original, but His Highness denied having ever received such letter, and stated that he had frequently called on the Dewan for explanation on the subject, but could never obtain a reply.

132. The commander of infantry, Syed Salar, when examined on this point, first stated that the orders for the execution had been given to him by Annappah. When reminded of the mention made of Lieutenant Rochfort, in his letter to the Dewan, he ascribed failure of recollection his not having named that officer as well as Annappah, to us. His further examination however, tends to show that, while he at the time believed the orders to have emanated from or been sanctioned by Lieutenant Rochfort, they were received by him from Annappah, his proper and immediate superior in office.

133 As the allegation respecting Lieutenant (now Captain) Rochfort was on record, we deemed it only an act of justice to that gentleman to give him an opportunity of replying to it in his examination before us, which he has done by denying that he either had authority to give or did in fact give any such orders, and by stating that he acted on the occasion agreeably to the instructions given to him by the Resident, to deliver over all prisoners to the chief Mysore civil authority in camp, with whom he did not presume to interfere in such matters. The subsequent evidence of Cuddapah Sreenewass Rao seems to us to confirm Annappah's statement that the orders were given by the Dewan.

134 When the intelligence of these numerous executions reached the Rajah, he communicated on the subject with the Resident, who, as will be seen by his letter of the 17th April 1833, before quoted, lost not a moment in repairing to the Durbar and pointedly condemning such an act of unnecessary severity. "Mr Casamajor adds that when he interrogated His Highness as to the fact of his having sanctioned them, "he warmly denied that either the Dewan or Annappah had received authority from him to inflict the punishment of death on persons apprehended." And further, that His Highness dictated in the Resident's presence a Neroop to Annappah reproving him, and said he had himself written to the Dewan on the same subject.

135 The letters so addressed are on record. They contain a reprehension of the severity exercised in executing so many "poor persons," and ask for explanations of the reasons and the authority for that measure, concluding with an order to await the sanction of His Highness in future, before carrying any capital sentences into effect, but we observe a considerable discrepancy, both in their dates and their tenour, between these letters and what were furnished to the Resident, as true copies of them.

136 It is stated, in the evidence, that none of the persons executed at Honelly were ryots, or indeed natives of the Mysore country. They are said to have been strangers, from the Southern Mahratta country, who joined the standard of the Poligars for the sake of pay and plunder.

137. To continue the narrative of the insurrection. After the events which have been related took place at Honelly, Lieutenant Rochfort, with the Mysore force, proceeded through the Western Districts of Nuggur, meeting with considerable opposition from the insurgents, and having to dislodge them from stockades, which had been formed in several places on his route, and were defended with much obstinacy. He at length reached the town and fortress of Nuggur or Bidnoor; which had a second time fallen into the hands of the insurgents, having been retaken from them once before and garrisoned with Mysore troops by Annappah.

138. Little resistance was here offered. The place was taken possession of on the morning of the 26th March by the Rajah's troops, having been evacuated by the insurgents the preceding night. But they had first put to death more than twenty persons, most of them Bramins, and public servants of the Mysore Government, whom they had seized on various occasions. Some of these were found hanging on trees, and others lying across the road with their throats cut.

• 139. Having placed a garrison in Nnggur, Lieutenant Rochfort moved with his troops towards Chendergooty, a strong fortified Hill occupied by the insurgents on the North Western boundary of the Nuggur province, which he took without much opposition on the 6th April. After this, his force was distributed in small parties, to give protection to the principal towns, and confidence to such of the people as had not joined in the insurrection.

140. About this period another regiment of the Company's Native Infantry was detached from Bangalore, on the requisition of the Resident, who in a letter to the Madras Government of the 4th April, after announcing the several successful operations of Captain Rochfort's force, and expressing hopes of an early restoration of tranquillity, observed that the ryots might now be expected to co-operate in the apprehension of the Poligars, provided they had protection against the violence of the latter, to which end it would be necessary to disperse the Mysore troops in small parties, and to move a regiment from Bangalore to Shemogah.

141. The Resident in a letter to the Madras Government

dated 19th April, stated that "the greatest embarrassment had arisen from the weakness and supineness of the Dewan and his inattention to orders; and that he was in consequence to be recalled to the Hoosoor, and another officer better qualified for this particular duty employed instead of him in the Province of Nuggur; accordingly an officer of the Cavalry establishment, named Balojee Rao was nominated to perform this duty; of whom, however, the Rajah in notifying his appointment to the Resident, remarks that though orders had been given to him to conduct the requisite investigations with impartiality, there were doubts of his doing so, as he was related to Ram Rao (the Buckshee). "But," adds His Highness, "if it should come to my knowledge that he shows partiality, the necessary steps shall be taken."

142. About the middle of April, information was brought to Chendergooty, to the Officer Commanding the 24th Regiment, which up to that period had been moving through the several Nuggur Districts, for the purpose of giving confidence to the better disposed among the inhabitants, that a body of marauding horse was moving into the Mysore Territory from the Southern Marhatta country, invited thither, if not expressly levied for service, by the pretender Boody Buswappah. Immediate steps were taken to oppose their approach, and with success; they were encountered by a body of Mysore Horse under the command of Annappah, many of them taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

143. The resources which the pretender Boody Buswappah, and his coadjutors of the Terrickery family, obtained by the plunder of district treasuries and by other depredations, added to the ordinary allurements of congenial occupation and the hope of booty, which never fail to draw idle men of the military class to any province that presents a scene of confusion and disorder, are quite sufficient, we think, to account for the foreign levies, both of horse and foot, by which the rebellion was aided. One of the witnesses, Ramiah, has stated in his evidence before us, that he had himself been robbed by Boody Buswappah of property to the value of 20,000 Rupees; and another witness, Chender Rao Ranoray, has adverted to a robbery,

purporting to be from "the distressed ryots of Ikairce Sangur," in which are expressed sentiments of the strongest dislike to the Rajah's Government. The petitioners state, that when Tippoo Sultan was sovereign of the country, they all lived in peace and prosperity. That the Honorable Company having conquered the country placed the Rajah on the throne, which he had now occupied for thirty-two years. That the oppressions and cruelties unceasingly practiced by the officers of his government were such that they had become unable to endure them any longer. The exactions of those officers they represent to have been so excessive as to have obliged them in many cases to sell their children." From September to December last, every Talook, they add, "has sent a hundred petitions. No inquiry "has been made into our complaints, but the Foujdar Kishen Rao, "sent for the people to Holy Hounoor, and having given them cause "to repose some confidence in him, he drew them into the Fort, and "there without any investigation, destroyed between four and five "hundred of them. The wounded men, though they entreated pity in "the most humble manner, were tied up in cumblics and thrown into "a river. In consequence of this the ryots of the country left their "villages, and were about to pass into the Company's territory for "security and protection, when the Killadee Padshah of Nuggur, the "descendant of Sevappa Naik, having heard of it, collected a body "of troops, and placed garrisons in the different towns and forts, "keeping posts also at the several passages of the jungles, and has "taken from us the money due to the Government. An order has "been circulated to us to go to Shemogah, should we attempt to come "they would not permit us to pass. Should we now desire to go to "any of the Mysore authorities, they have threatened to punish us, "and have encouraged us to remain under their protection, on this "account we are afraid to quit our villages. They have collected "a force of eight or ten thousand men, and have taken military "possession of the jungle passes. We ryots are like children, and are "obliged to obey any that exercise a violent authority over us."

159. After this representation of their case, the petitioners conclude with an expression of their hope and desire, that the Com-

pany's Government, which "they observe, is a good Government," would sanction their transferring themselves from the authority of the Rajah of Mysore to that of the Kalladee Padsah (that is, Boody Buswappah, the Nuggur Pretender) by whom they would be peacefully protected, and their interests secured

160 Having narrated the substance of this address, we think it right to state our conviction, that, great as were the abuses of power under the Rajah's Government, the description here given of them is exaggerated, and in particular that the statement of the tying up of wounded men in cumblies, and throwing them into the river at Holihonnoor, is, as far as we have been able to learn, wholly unfounded

161 The Resident in reply to the Petition, reproved the Petitioners for the manner in which they had spoken of the pretender to the sovereignty of Nuggur, a person "not recognized either by the British or the Mysore Government" He reminded them that the Nuggur country formed a part of the territory which the British had conferred on the Rajah of Mysore, and that the Company's Government had sent him assistance to support his authority there He invited them to prefer their complaints to himself, and promised inquiry and redress He especially held out to them the hope of a remission of the balances of revenue due from them, and of favorable regulations for the assessment and collection of the revenue in future In regard to their allegation that they were prevented from coming to him by the jungle passes being closed, he observed that the difficulties, if there were any, were all on their own part No obstacle to their coming was offered by others

162. On the 30th May the Resident wrote to the Madras Government that the measures he had adopted since his arrival at Shemogah, in communication with the Dewan, for the restoration of tranquility, promised the most favorable result, and that he trusted that the subsidiary force would be enabled to return to quarters before the beginning of the monsoon

163 On the 31st May 1831, the combined British and Mysore force moved from Shemogah, by a circuitous route to Nuggur,

which had a third time fallen into the hands of the insurgents. This route is said to have been adopted in consequence of information that the direct road, which lay through Anuntapoor and Futtchpet, had been strongly barricaded both by abattis formed by trees felled and laid across the road, and by stockades or fenced breast works.

164. The Resident with a body of Mysore troops, part of a Regiment of native infantry and two guns, preceded the remainder of the force by one march. He had previously dispatched conciliatory proclamations, inviting the people to meet him on his march, and promising redress of grievances, adding however a caution that he was accompanied by a large British force, which, though designed for the subjugation of the Poligars, would be employed to put down any violence or spirit of disaffection among the ryots, should they manifest such, instead of accepting the offers of reconciliation now again made to them.

165. Stockades which had been formed and occupied by the rebels on this route also, were evacuated as the force approached, and with the exception of a slight skirmish between the troops and a small body of the insurgents, within one stage of Nuggur, no opposition was offered to the detachment, until it arrived at the latter place.

166. An incident however occurred which merits observation here. The bodies of two of the messengers employed by the Resident in circulating the conciliatory proclamations, were found murdered, and lying close to the road traversed by this force, with the proclamations placed open by their side, as if to express disregard and defiance of the authority which issued them. Two accomplices in their murder were shortly after apprehended and hanged at Nuggur, by order of the Dewan.

167. By the evidence of two of the European officers examined by the Committee, the ryots are represented as having on several occasions within their knowledge, received with great distrust the cows circulated among them from time to time by the Mysore authorities, and as having been frequently heard anxiously to solicit promises of protection and redress from the British Government. But

in a letter addressed by the Resident to the Madras Government on the 12th June, which announces the capture of the town and fortress of Nuggur, it is stated that the Potails, &c had very generally accepted the terms of cowl offered and circulated by him on the occasions here referred to

168 After the capture of Nuggur, which was taken without opposition, it was considered unnecessary to detain the British force any longer, and accordingly, with the exception of a small detachment, that force received orders to return to quarters *via* Sheinogah, though it would appear from the correspondence on record that tranquillity was far from being fully restored

169 The Mysore troops which had been distributed through the several talooks, to give confidence to the people and to keep the insurgents in check, had frequent encounters with the latter, and the Resident writes to the Rajah, in the latter end of June, that Potails and others were committing great outrages, in total disregard of the proclamations which had been circulated, and that but very few of them had accepted the terms offered to them

170 The Resident and the Dewan are stated to have been indefatigable at this period, in investigating the numerous complaints daily brought to their Cutcherries by such of the people as were induced to come in, and the several arrangements which they made for correcting abuses in the collection of the revenue, and redressing grievances, are enumerated at length in a memorandum from the Resident for the information of the Rajah, dated the 24th June, and are adverted to in a letter which he wrote to the Madras Government on the 6th July. The measures adopted on this occasion are described as embracing amongst other concessions, remissions of outstanding balances of revenue to the amount of two Laes of Cantoroy Pagodas, the removal of many abuses in the Revenue administration, and the adoption of certain new regulations. All of these the Resident details in his letter to Government, and adds "they have been gratefully received by all the magames (Purgunnabs) of Nuggur and Anuntapoor, and the ryots have in my presence expressed their cheerful acquiescence in the changes that have been made in their favor"

171. The Dewan having been left for a short time at Nuggur to complete these arrangements, the Resident proceeded to the North and North Western Talooks.

172. We learn that the letters of cowl which were now generally issued to all the talooks in Nuggur, were successful in inducing the ryots to return to their villages, and many of them to flock to the Resident's camp, to which the Dewan had (in July 1831) again returned.

173. The evidence of Major Clemons shows that while no fresh acts of aggression or outrage were heard of during the Resident's last tour to the Talooks of Scoruh, Sagur, Shickarpoor, and Anawutty, a strong spirit of exasperation and distrust against the troops of the Rajah was still evinced by the people generally; and on the other hand the most marked respect, confidence, and willing subjection, shown towards the British Officers sent to parley with and conciliate them.

174. The Resident and Dewan, about the middle of July, returned to Mysore, judging that tranquillity had been sufficiently restored to enable them to do so, although His Highness the Rajah in a written communication to the Resident, dated 1st July, seems to express a fear that his return, and that of the Company's troops, would prove the signal for the rebels to break out afresh and to renew their outrages. Small bands of insurgents, under the direction of the rebel Poligars Rungappah and Surjappah Naik, were indeed still committing outrages and molesting the well disposed inhabitants of the country. From the general tenour of the evidence, however, we are of opinion that the disaffection of the ryots had so much subsided at this period that, with few exceptions, none but the immediate adherents of the refractory chiefs just named, and the levies they had raised in the Southern Marhatta Country, took part in the subsequent disturbances.

175. The Rajah's troops continued to be stationed in larger or smaller bodies over the whole of the Nuggur Districts, under the general direction of that active and enterprising officer Annappah, whose name has been so frequently mentioned during the course of

this narrative The effect of this was in some degree to restore confidence to the people, and give them protection against the vengeance and lawless violence of the marauders

176 While the state of the Nuggur districts was thus gradually improving, a disturbance was raised in the Boodechaul and Chiknaikenhully Talooks, about the end of July, which was however speedily suppressed, though not till after the Amildar of the Holiar Talook, and his brother, had been murdered by the adherents of a relative of the Terrikerry Poligar, named Kenga Hanoomuppi Naik. After this event tranquillity seems to have been re established in every part of the country, with the exception of the Nuggur districts, which from their nature afforded so many facilities to the Poligars to carry on their outrages and depredations

177 Annappah succeeded about the same period in apprehending a party of the insurgents who had posted and fortified themselves within a Mutt, or Hindu convent, at Mannuceiry in the Kudoor Talook. Of twenty prisoners who were taken in arms at that place, ten were hanged in the month of August by the Rajah's order, after undergoing a trial by Panchayet

178 In the months of August and September, the insurgents (by whom are here meant the Poligars and their adherents,) were on several occasions attacked and defeated by parties of the Mysore troops, but still continued to commit outrages on the inhabitants of the villages, burning their houses and plundering their property

179 Though every exertion seems to have been made by the Rajah's officers, more especially by Annappah, and by Cuddappah Streencwass Rao, who commanded a separate division of the troops, to apprehend the rebel Poligars, respecting whom the Rajah had given an order that if seized they should be beheaded, and their heads transmitted to the presence, the latter were enabled to elude all their efforts, and matters continued in this unsatisfactory state up to the period when the country was assumed by the British Government in October 1831

180 The duty with which we are charged does not appear to us to require that we should continue our narrative any farther. At

the period to which we have brought it down, the insurrection, understanding by that term the revolt which had taken place, of a large part of the population of the Mysore country, was at an end. The rebel Poligars indeed were still at the head of bands of marauders, and continued to commit depredations; the pretended Nuggur Khawind was also at large, and subsequently made an unsuccessful attempt to stir the people of that province again into insurrection; but it does not, we conceive, come within the scope of our duties, to review the events to which we now allude, or the proceedings connected with them on the part of the Mysore Government, now vested in a Commission of British Officers.

181. Reverting now, as we stated to be our intention, to the first division of our subject, we shall submit a few reflections relative to the origin and causes of the disturbances, concerning which it has been our business to inquire.

182. Although there were circumstances, as we have shown, in the composition of the Mysore Territories, unfavourable to the easy maintenance of the Rajah's authority over them, and although the efforts and influence of the Nuggur pretender and the Terrikerry Poligars, together with the belief which at first prevailed that the Company's Government would not support the authority of the Rajah, must be regarded as having greatly conduced to the disturbances, yet we think there can be no doubt that their origin is mainly to be ascribed to misrule on the part of that prince. With respect to the nature and extent of that misrule, we beg to offer some observations.

183. The great faults of the Rajah's Government appear to have been, that it was throughout venal and corrupt; that no efficient control was exercised over the district officers; that the people were vexed and fretted by the unjust and arbitrary acts of those officers, and could obtain no redress; that there was no security for property, and nothing that was fit to be called the administration of justice. These evils seem to have been felt more than any where else in the province of Nuggur, which became the principal seat of the disturbances.

184 We do not, however, think, that the decline of the revenue since the time of Poorniah has been caused entirely by misgovernment. It appears to us to be partly attributable to causes which were beyond the controul of the Rajah's Government. We allude to the general fall which has taken place, within the period referred to, in the prices of agricultural produce, and also to changes which have occurred peculiarly affecting the state of Mysore.

185 In the Madras districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, which border on Mysore, and in many circumstances resemble it more than any other part of the Company's territories does, the revenue has also fallen off greatly during the same period. And we cannot believe that in either case the declension can justly be ascribed altogether to change in the management. In both cases much, we think, has been owing to that general fall of prices to which we have already alluded, and which probably has been occasioned, partly by an extension of cultivation in some quarters, in consequence of the general peace maintained by the ascendancy of the British power, partly by a decrease of effective demand, from the want of occupation to the same extent as formerly, for classes of people not agricultural, and partly by a diminution in the quantity of the precious metals in India, or at least a diminished supply of them, accompanied by an increase in the transactions in which they are made use of.

186 Among the changes which have occurred specially affecting the condition of Mysore, we would particularly instance the reduction which has taken place both in the number of posts at which British troops are stationed, and in the strength of the whole British force in Mysore. This reduction has caused a diminution of the demand for produce, and the expenditure of money, in some parts of the country, and must have thus contributed to the declension of the revenue. It has also had other effects, worthy of remark, in relation to the late disturbances. It has removed a restraint which in the time of Poorniah kept the turbulent in awe, and there can be no doubt that it has afforded a facility to the instigators of the disturbances in leading the people to believe that the Company's Government would not support the authority of the Rajah. We

by no means intend to condemn this reduction in stating these opinions respecting its consequences; which we do, because we conceive it to be our duty to point out, as fully as we can, all events or circumstances which directly or indirectly conduced in any material degree to the disturbances.

187. To look farther back; it is worthy of being recollected, that before the conquest, Mysore was the seat of a completely independent Government, which, not to speak of the vast quantities of plunder its troops brought in, gave by its expenditure profitable employment to vast numbers of the people, not only in the immediate service of the state, but in meeting its demands for stores of every kind, and all the materials of war, and which in this and other ways afforded considerable encouragement to manufactures. The change which then took place in this respect was during Poorniah's government little felt, partly because there had not been time for the full development of its effects, but chiefly because they were in a great measure counterbalanced by the consequences already adverted to, as attending the presence of a very large British force in the country, distributed among a great number of stations; but there can be no doubt that when there had been time for its full operation, and the British force had been reduced, it must have worked to the detriment of the wealth of Mysore.

188. Even that collecting and accumulating of a great treasure, by which Poorniah has obtained so much credit, must we think have been in some degree obstructive of the prosperity of the people. It must have operated as if Mysore, during his administration, besides paying the subsidy, had exported annually seven lacs of Canteroy Pagodas (upwards of twenty lacs of Rupees) to a foreign country whence no part of it returned. And though that treasure has since been dissipated by the Rajah, and is no longer in the public coffers, yet such was the manner in which he expended it, that very little of it, there is reason to believe, ever found its way back into the circulation of Mysore. By far the greatest part of it was disbursed in payments for jewels and shawls, to foreign merchants, who, not dealing in any produce of Mysore, carried it out of the country; or was bestowed in

gifts on Brahmins, by whom, agreeably to their habits, it has for the most part been hoarded

189 The administration of Poornah, as we have already hinted, though it was conducted with energy and vigour, and filled the coffers of the state with treasure, does not appear to us to have been attended with an augmentation of the wealth of the people, but indeed with an opposite result, and we will add that we doubt whether, even if that minister had continued to conduct the affairs of the country, the revenue could have been maintained many years longer at the height to which it had been raised

190 It is worthy of remark that in some of the complaints of the people, of the grievances they have been subjected to under the Rajah's government, the period of Poornah's administration is included in the general censure, without distinction from that of the Rajah's personal rule

101 There was one feature in the method of government pursued by the Rajah which we have not hitherto remarked on, but which is of too great importance to be passed over without notice. The period of its introduction is so undefined that we could hardly give it an appropriate place in the narrative sketch we have attempted of the principal events connected with our subject. We allude to what is called the "Shurtee," or contract system of dealing with the Amildars, the officers entrusted with the collection of the revenue of districts, as well as with the general civil charge of them. The principle of this system was, to take an engagement from the Amildar, that he would realize for the state a certain amount of revenue, if his collections should fall short of that amount he was to be responsible for that deficiency, if they should exceed it the surplus was to go the state. Nothing seems more natural than that a weak, vicious, and ignorant government, finding its revenues annually decrease, should ascribe the decline entirely (whether with justice or not) to the mismanagement and corruption of its officers, and conscious of its own inaptitude for vigorous efforts to correct those sources of the evil, should seek to check it by resorting to an expedient like this. Accordingly, though we cannot assign any precise period

to the commencement of this practice, and have learned that it was not entirely unknown even in the time of Poorniah, it appears certain that it first began to be generally followed, after the revenues had considerably declined under the rule of the Rajah.

192. The amount of annual revenue which the Amildar engaged to realize was generally, if not universally, an increase on what had been obtained the year immediately preceding.

193. It is proper to state that in the written engagement which was taken from the Shurttee Amildars, they bound themselves that they would not in any way oppress the Ryots, and especially that they would not impose on them any arbitrary or unauthorized tax, or compel them to purchase the grain which became the property of Government by division of crops, or exact labour from them without payment of hire, or demand more than the fixed rent, in cases where a money rent was assessed on lands.

194. This precaution however did not prevent the system, according to the evidence of all the witnesses who have been examined regarding it, from operating to the decided disadvantage of all the parties concerned; of the Government, even with respect to the amount of the revenue; of the people, and generally of the Amildars themselves. Some of these officers indeed, finding that their predecessors had embezzled a considerable part of the revenue they had collected, or that through remissness they had omitted to procure payment of sums due to the state, were able to collect more than they had engaged for, and appropriating the surplus to themselves, notwithstanding the reserved right of the state to it, made a considerable profit by their undertaking, either without making undue exactions from the people, or besides the gain of such exactions.

195. But for the most part it would appear the case was different. The new Amildars, it is stated, unable to obtain, by means of the authorized rents and taxes, the revenue they had engaged to realize, had recourse to the imposition of arbitrary assessments, to over-rating the produce of the lands, to forced sales of the government grain at prices above the market rates, and to other means of exacting money from the people. The ryots in consequence became

further impoverished, the revenue more embarrassed; and the Amildars themselves frequently sustained loss. If they were men of property, and without great influence at Court, they were rigidly compelled to make up the deficiencies; but it frequently happened that they either were without the means of doing so, or had interest to save themselves from the necessity.

196. The shurtee system proved in this way exceedingly injurious to the interests both of the government and the people; and its pernicious operation was farther aggravated by a practice which it soon drew after it, that of removing Amildars as often as other persons came forward with offers to realize a larger revenue. This is stated to have been carried to such a length, that if any person made a higher offer even within the year in which the Amildar in possession had entered into his engagement and obtained his appointment, the latter was removed and the office given to the former. The system now evidently involved in its operation all the evils attendant on the letting out the collection of the whole revenues of districts, together with the general civil authority over them, to the highest bidder, exceedingly aggravated by the total uncertainty of the officer how soon he might be stripped of his charge. It was not to be expected from men placed in such circumstances, that they would make any exertions to promote the prosperity of their districts, or practise any caution to avoid trenching on the sources of production. Their leading object naturally was to obtain by every method in their power all the money they could, during their precarious continuance in office; and they were not likely to sacrifice the smallest present gain for the sake of any benefit in prospect how great soever it might be.

197. When public affairs were conducted in this manner, it is not to be wondered at that great discontent with the Government should have arisen among the people. Yet it is necessary, in our opinion, to be cautious in drawing a conclusion with respect to the degree in which the collections actually made by the Tahsildars were oppressive in their amount. The fact of the assembling of the ryots in *coolum*, and their complaining that the taxes were too burthen-

some to be borne, of itself really proves little or nothing upon this point. At the very same time the ryots assembled in the same manner, and made similar complaints, in the Province of Canara, where we understand the public demands have since been found, on full enquiry, to be decidedly moderate, lighter indeed, as they had always been considered, than in any other district subject to the Presidency of Madras. We also understand, and it is a curious coincidence, that those proceedings of the ryots in Canara were instigated by intrigues on the part of public servants, as has been already shown to have been the case in Mysore. We have no doubt that the people of Mysore are generally in far less easy circumstances than they were thirty years ago. But we have strong doubts whether the demands made and enforced on them of late years, for, or in the name of the Government, have been such, in their amount, compared with the means of the people to pay them, as would be considered particularly heavy in the Madras territories. And though many witnesses have stated their belief that the population has greatly decreased, we are very far from being convinced that this is really the case. All indeed that has been said by the witnesses respecting the decay of the country, though we doubt not that there is too much ground for it, ought in our opinion to be received with great caution, as likely to be exaggerated even where it is founded in fact. Besides particular biases which may probably have influenced their evidence, it was liable to be swayed by that general prejudice, natural to all mankind, which tends to make men believe that the world degenerates and decays as themselves grow old, and which requires for its counteraction a greater enlightenment of mind than those persons could be expected to possess.

198. Although we impute the origin of the disturbances to the mis-government of the Rajah, and consider the vices of his rule as of a very aggravated character, it is plain that his case is not an instance of a prince, who, being precluded by a subsidiary treaty from indulging views of political ambition, has addicted himself to the gratification of avarice, and mercilessly oppressed his people by exorbitant exactions of revenue in order to heap up riches for himself.

The faults of his character and his government were of a different kind, and though the ills which they caused to the people were great and grievous, a regard to truth requires us to state, that we doubt whether the disturbances would have broken out when they did, but for the prevalence of the belief to which we have already adverted, of his not being supported by the British Government, and that we think they would have been speedily quelled, had not the family of the Terrikerry Poligars joined in the revolt, and kept them up by means of their personal energy and hereditary influence, and perhaps most of all, the employment of foreigners (to Mysore) of the military class, who flocked to their standard, chiefly from the Southern Marhatta country, for the sake of pay and plunder, and of occupation congenial to their habits and qualifications. Another circumstance also both encouraged the breaking out of the disturbances in Nuggur, and retarded the quelling of them; but it was one which at any juncture would have existed, we allude to the peculiar strength of the country in a military point of view.

• 199 In illustration of the extent to which the belief prevailed that the Rajah's Government would not be supported by the British troops, we may state the fact that a body of insurgent ryots which had been joined by some Candachar peons, having failed in an attempt to seize the Amildar of Doda Balapoor, and hearing that he had fled to Bangalore, advanced to Yellavunkam, a place within 10 miles of that cantonment, which it can scarcely be imagined they would have presumed to do, had they regarded the British Government as disposed to aid that of the Rajah.

200. But while we profess our belief that a correct understanding on the part of the people, of the engagements into which the British Government had entered by the subsidiary treaty, together with a knowledge that it would fulfil them, might have retained them for a farther period in submission to the Rajah's rule, we by no means wish it to be thought that we consider their misapprehension to be regretted, if the maladministration would in that case have been allowed to go on until the sufferings of the people became more intolerable, as most assuredly it would have done, unless some

authoritative and effective interference would have taken place on the part of the British Government.

201. As some of the witnesses have stated that complaints of the malpractices of the district officers, when due attention could not be obtained to them from the Rajah's Government, were received and inquired into by a former Resident, but that the present Resident would not receive such representations; we think it only an act of justice to Mr. Casamajor to observe, that in the line of conduct which he pursued in this respect, he seems to have been guided by positive instructions from the superior authority. We cannot, however, here refrain from taking the liberty to remark, that a system which expressly enjoined that "the advice and counsel of the British Government should only be apparent to the public eye when coming *directly in aid and support of the Native authorities,*" and that the representative of that Government should "abstain from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, and from the avowed support of those whose grievances might become known to him," appears to us, whatever reasons of policy there might be for adopting it, to have been any thing but calculated to promote the popularity of the British name.

202. We would add that, besides the direct effect of the orders to which we have now alluded, in preventing the interference of the Resident to correct abuses, they must have indirectly influenced the course of public affairs in a very powerful manner. For the Rajah, finding himself in possession of uncontrolled power, would of course be swayed in his conduct by the knowledge of that fact. This would have been the consequence, even if he had acquired that knowledge only by experience; much more when, as we have no doubt was the case, he was informed by some secret means of the orders actually given to the Resident by the Government. It may be true that he also knew the British Government was empowered by treaty to control his acts. But, flattered and left really uncontrolled, as he was, that knowledge was only calculated to make him the less disposed to follow the advice of one who might have been, but was not, invested with authority to make use of that power.

203 Indeed, though it is not stated in evidence, our information leads us to believe, that the present Resident was restrained from interceding for the redress of grievances not only by the tenor of his instructions, but by having observed that the benevolent exertions of his predecessor with that view, though they gained him the affection of the people, often operated to the injury rather than the benefit of the persons in whose behalf they were made, by exciting jealousy and ill will against them, on the part of those who were in power. One of the witnesses has described a case in which persons who complained without avail at the Dewan's Cutcherry, were menaced by being told that they would be imprisoned in irons if they should dare to carry their complaints to the Resident.

204 The dislike to the Brahmuns expressed by some of the witnesses, and known to be strongly felt by the greater part of the people in the North Western part of Mysore, as well as to prevail in a less degree throughout the country, is a fact which we have not overlooked. We regard it as a circumstance which had a considerable influence on the disturbances, but at the same time think that it is itself mainly referrible to that mis government of which we have already said so much. This caste having engrossed almost all offices of any importance, naturally drew upon themselves that odium which the mal practises of the public servants was calculated to excite. It is, however, worthy of remark, that in that particular part of the country where this feeling was strongest, it may have been heightened not only by that greater degree of mis government which, as we before remarked, had place there than elsewhere, but also by an entire difference of religion between this dominant caste and the mass of the inhabitants, who are of the sect denominated Lingayets.

205 It only remains for us to advert to the third head of inquiry to which our attention was directed by your Lordship's orders, namely, the consequences by which the usurpation has been attended, as affecting the lives and property of the people, and the general prosperity of the country. The loss of life which took place on several particular occasions has been already taken notice of, but we have not been able to obtain such information as to feel that

we can speak with any degree of precision or certainty respecting the total number of lives that were destroyed; and with regard to the extent of loss of property, our means of judging are still more vague and inconclusive.

206. The only official record of the capital executions which we have obtained is a statement entered in the Dewan's Diary, which exhibits a return of one hundred and sixty-four persons hanged by order of the Rajah, the Dewan, or other functionaries, between the beginning of December 1830, and the end of August 1831. This statement includes the ninety-nine men hanged at Honelly or in its neighbourhood, as well at the other executions which have been mentioned in this report. If, however, credit be given to all the information respecting capital punishments contained in the evidence, oral as well as documentary, to which we have had access, it would seem that the number amounted in that period to upwards of two hundred and forty.

207. With respect to the loss of life in the conflicts between the insurgents and the forces of the Mysore Government, one witness of respectability, Annappab, who was actively employed against the insurgents during the whole continuance of the insurrection, has stated his opinion that they "had seven hundred men killed in the several actions he fought with them." He adds that "he thinks about one hundred and forty of them were hanged." Another witness, Sreenewass Rao, the Commander of a Regiment of Cavalry, has computed "the whole loss of lives on both sides at between five and six hundred men, inclusive of one hundred and twenty or thirty who were hanged."

208. These statements however relate exclusively to what took place in the Province of Nuggur. According to the evidence of two witnesses, there were about two hundred men killed and wounded in an action fought in the Chittledroog Division. One of those witnesses, in an official report of this affair, estimated the killed alone at above two hundred; but in his evidence given before us he includes the wounded in that number. In the Bangalore Division a report was made by Ram Raz, an officer of the Candachars, to the Foujdar,

stating that in an action which his party had fought with four or five thousand rebels, fifty of the latter were killed and two hundred wounded. In his evidence given before us he states that he does not remember how many were killed or wounded on that occasion, and he refers us to his official report. According to the evidence of two of the ryots who were wounded on the occasion, the numbers of killed and wounded were twenty-five of the former and forty-five of the latter. Other skirmishes took place in different parts of the country, in which lives were lost, but our information regarding the particulars is defective.

209 According to Returns from the Sowar and Barr Cut cherries, there were, of the Rajah's Cavalry, thirteen men killed and thirty four wounded, and of his Infantry [Barr,] (exclusive of an extra corps, expressly raised for this service, but of which no return of casualties has been furnished) twenty five killed and fifty nine wounded, in their several conflicts with the insurgents; and the principal officer of the department of the Candehar peons estimates that there were, of them, about fifty killed and about one hundred and thirty wounded.

210 Of the number of persons put to death by the insurgents, besides those whom they killed in action, we have not obtained such information as to be enabled to form any definite opinion, though we have reason to believe that it was considerable. We have already noticed the fact of their having on one occasion hanged twenty Brahmans. Several witnesses have given evidence of their having committed the most shocking atrocities, especially towards the women of those families which were the objects of their enmity or resentment.

211. We will not hazard any opinion as to the amount of the loss sustained in property, having no information from which we could form a judgment on that point. We observe that on the 1st March 1831, the Resident requested the Rajah to furnish him with a statement of the loss of property which had been sustained in Nuggur, from the acts of the insurgent Polgars and their adherents, and that the Rajah in reply stated his intention of calling for the

information requisite for the preparation of such a statement. But it has never been obtained.

212. We find ourselves unable to speak, except in very general terms, of the extent to which the insurrection, besides causing the immediate losses of lives and property which have been adverted to, has affected the prosperity of the country. But when we reflect on the great interruption it occasioned to the pursuits of agriculture and trade; and the diminution it must have caused in the means of carrying them on, and when we further consider that one part of the country, owing chiefly to the continued lawless conduct of some of the members of the Terrikerry family, who bore so important a part in that revolt, is still in a very unsettled state, we cannot but estimate its consequences with respect to the prosperity of the country, (viewed without advertance to any effects which may ensue from the change of government it has led to) as very considerable and very pernicious.

We have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient

Humble Servants,

(Signed) THOS. HAWKER, MAJOR GENL.

„ W. MORISON.

„ J. M. MACLEOD

„ M. CUBBON, LIEUT. COL.

REPORT
ON
Civil and Criminal Judicature
IN MYSORE.

26TH APRIL 1838.

To

W H MACNAGHTEN, Esq

Secretary with the Governor General

Sir,

1 In obedience to the commands of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, contained in your letter of the 28th March 1836, I have now the honor to submit a report upon two branches of the internal administration of the Mysore Territory, namely Judicial, Civil and Criminal, and Police, together with my opinion how far the rules laid down have been found by experience to answer the ends for which they were intended

2 In treating of this subject it will be convenient to notice first of all the practices and forms prevalent in these branches of the Government under the ancient rulers of the country

3 Little information can however be gathered from any documents or Hookee-namahs that have descended from ancient times, respecting the rules and forms of Civil Judicature in Mysore, and if the scarcity of orders on Judicial subjects, and the multitude of minute instructions for the collection of the Revenue, be taken as signs of the disposition of the ruling powers, it would seem that the administration of justice obtained but little of their attention, the chief anxiety of one and all of them having been directed to the filling of their Treasuries To this observation the Government of Poornah can only be considered as a partial exception, and as the remains of his institutions continued to exist, though under a deteriorated character, at the time of the assumption of the country, it becomes necessary to introduce some account of them also to the notice of His Lordship in Council

4 Indeed, without some such reference to past rules and observances, two important objects might be lost sight of First,

the ancient practice of the country, into which I understand it to be the wish of Government to infuse the greatest possible amelioration, with the least possible innovation; and secondly, the state of society and public opinion in this country, without due attention to which it is obvious that the introduction of the most humane and enlightened laws might only be productive of evil.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Under the Ancient
Hindu Rulers.

5. In all disputes concerning property, whether real or personal, it is said that the following was the course usually pursued, under the Hindu Rulers, for their adjustment.

6. If the matter in dispute was of small amount, the aggrieved party usually called upon a few of the most respectable inhabitants of the town or village, and solicited an investigation by Panchayet; a certain day was then fixed, and the place of assembly publicly notified. The defendants and witnesses were duly summoned by the Public authorities, the Depositions of the several parties heard by the Panchayet, and the case was decided *vivâ voce*. When the subject of dispute was of large amount, the form of procedure was much the same, with the exception of taking a *Moochulka*, or bond, from both parties, binding themselves to abide by the decision of the Panchayet.

7. After a decision had been passed, no appeal was allowed but, if during the investigation, either of the parties was dissatisfied he was at liberty to stay the proceedings, and to refer the case to the heads of the village or town.

8. A similar course of investigation was then carried on by the same Panchayet in the presence of these authorities; witnesses were called, documents were examined, and the decision was summarily given.

9. No record of the proceedings was made, neither was a copy of the decision delivered in any case to the respective parties. But to prevent any future agitation of the subject in dispute, *Kurrar namahs*, or writings of agreement, were drawn out and exchanged

and in general the parties were well satisfied with decisions thus given. It sometimes, though rarely, happened that one of them, in violation of his Moolukut, carried his complaint to the Amil of the Talook, but this was only done previous to a decision being passed. In such cases the Amil summoned the heads of the village and the Panchayethurs to his Catcherry, and the investigation was carried on in his presence, by the same persons who had originally been chosen to settle it. Such conduct on the part of a litigant, was however considered highly discreditable, and was of rare occurrence, even at the Amil's Catcherry no record of such proceedings was made, neither was a copy of the decree delivered to the parties.

10 Amils were not empowered to decide suits, without previously submitting the case for the opinion of the heads of the village or town.

Under the Mahomedan Dynasty 11 Much the same system prevailed during the Mahomedan Rule, excepting that there was a Sudder Court at the Hoozoor, for the adjustment of questions of Enams, and of disputes between Mussulmans. There were also Sur Czys in the principal towns, who were vested with considerable magisterial authority, and the Asophs exercised a general control over the Amils in their Judicial capacity.

Under Poorniah. 12 This state of things continued until the time of the Dewan Poorniah. The practice of this minister, in civil judicature, during a certain period of his administration, has been described in detail by Major Wilks, in his Report on Mysore dated the 5th of December 1804. In the following year, however, Poorniah is said to have represented the necessity of establishing separate departments of Justice at Mysore, and a Court of Adawlut was accordingly constituted, consisting of—

2 Buckshees as Judges,

2 Scribes and

6 Persons of respectability taken from the Mootafurkat, and styled Cumees Willahs, Hukims or Panchayethurs, who formed a standing Panchayet

1 Crys and 1 Pandit

13. There was no regular form of proceedings laid down for the observance of this Court, the standing Punchayet composed, as above described, conducted the enquiry, *viva voce*, before the presiding judge or judges. No Moochilka was demanded from the parties, binding them to abide by the verdict, nor was the latter presented by the Punchayet to the Judge in writing. The Plaintiff and Defendant used to attend in person, and an examination was made of such witnesses and documents as they might have to produce, the witnesses were not examined upon oath, nor had the practice of receiving the written statements and counter statements called *Plaint*, *Answer*, *Reply* and *Rejoinder*, been then introduced.

14. The two Judges first appointed were Vecas Rao and Ahmed Khan. The former was chief in rank, and possessed much of the confidence of Poorniah, to whom he was in the habit of referring frequently in the course of the day, such judicial questions as arose; whilst Ahmed Khan merely attended the minister in the evening, to make his formal report, and receive instructions. Besides his functions of judge, Vecas Rao used to hear, and determine in the same Court, all complaints whatever, preferred by ryots on Revenue matters, and on these subjects Ahmed Khan never exercised any control. In such disputes alone were Moochilkas or bonds taken from the applicants, binding them to abide by the decision which might be passed on their case. Vecas Rao was also Buckshee of the Shagird Peshwa or household department (in itself a very laborious office) as well as of the Sandal Cutcherry. Both judges sat at the same time, and the decrees were submitted to their united judgment; in forming which, they were aided by the personal representation of such of the Punchayetdars as had heard the case. In a simple matter, the decision was usually confirmed, and sealed when presented to the judges for that purpose, and a report of the decision was made at the close of the day to the prime minister, whose final confirmation was in all cases necessary. But when any difficulty occurred, the judges were accustomed to represent at once the circumstances to Poorniah, and take his directions.

15. In this court both Civil and Criminal cases were heard.

Matters of caste were referred for decision to the Cazy or Pundit, aided by a Panchayet of such individuals as were considered competent. There was however, little civil litigation in those days.

16 In the Talooks also, during Poornah's administration, a course of proceeding, similar to that already described under the ancient Hindu rulers, obtained, the parties either named a Panchayet themselves, and agreed to abide by their decision, or they made application to the Talook authorities, who ordered a Panchayet, usually composed of the Kildedar and two or three of the principal Yejmans and Shetties, and the matter was settled as they decided.

17. Thus was Civil Justice administered as long as Poornah continued in office, during the course of which period, Ahmed Khan the second judge died, and Vecas Rao continued to sit alone.

18 When the Rajah assumed the reins of Government, considerable alterations were, with the concurrence of the Resident, made in this department. A new Sudder Court was established at Mysore, with two Buckshies at its head, and under it were three inferior Courts, each under two Presidents called Hakims. Amongst these courts the business was divided as follows.

19 The Sudder Court heard and decided all civil causes above 500 Rupees, it received reports of the decisions of the three inferior branches of the Court, confirmed or revised them, and inspected and sealed their Decrees, without which, no decision was considered valid.

20 The Second Court had jurisdiction in Civil causes from 100 to 500 Rupees.

21 The Third Court had jurisdiction in suits not exceeding 100 Rupees.

22 The Fourth Court undertook the magisterial department, which will be more particularly adverted to hereafter.

23 Although these four courts sat in one place, and were all under the control of the chief judges, yet each had its separate establishment of public servants. The forms of their proceedings were adopted from the Judicial Regulations in force in the Madras Presidency. They examined witnesses upon oath. Two statements

Court, until the assumption of the country, when the functions of the Adawlut were suspended. And on the establishment of the newly constituted Adawlut, or Commissioner's Court, in 1831, he was appointed one of the Judges.

33. Thus, from its first institution by Poorniah, until the appointment of the Commission, the semblance of an Adawlut Court was maintained; but it was no uncommon thing, after its decrees were passed, for the Rajah to issue a Xeroop dispensing with their observance. It has likewise happened that, in the same suit, as many as four or five contradictory decrees, in addition to the original decree of the Court, were successively passed by the Rajah himself just as the influence of the one party or the other, predominated in the Durbar; and other circumstances might be adduced in proof of the fact that, at the time of the assumption of the country, nothing remained which was fit to be called the administration of justice.

34. Besides these irregularities connected with the Court of Adawlut, suits to the highest amount were sometimes decided in the Sur Ameen's Choultry, and even by Rajah Khan and Dassappaier when Buckshees of the Barr, or Infantry. Questions of property were also decided by the Rajah in person, without any record of the investigation, or any written decree.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Under the Ancient
Hindu Rulers.

35. Under the Ancient Hindu Rulers of Mysore, the following classification of crimes

and forms of procedure, are said to have prevailed.

1. Theft

3. High-way Robbery.

2. Robbery.

4. Murder.

36. Cattle stealers, and Robbers of cloths, household furniture and grain, &c. were tried by the *Shiakdars*, *Shanbagues* and *Gowdahs* of Villages, who were empowered to inflict, on conviction corporal punishment, and imprisonment in the stocks. There was no limitation either to the extent, or duration of these punishments and persons confined on suspicion were seldom released, whether

shewn to be implicated or not, until the stolen property was recovered. A report of the circumstance was however made by the village authorities to the Amil.

37 Primary investigations of highway and gang robberies, and murders, were also made by the village officers, after which the prisoners and witnesses were sent to the Amil, who, assisted by the Killedar, examined them, and reported the result of the enquiry, with their opinion, to the Hoozoor, by whose orders the prisoners were variously punished, by death, imprisonment for life in hill forts, and by mutilation. But records of these trials were never kept, nor does it clearly appear that Panchayets were ever employed in criminal cases, previous to the government of Poorniah.

38 Under the Mahomedan Government, Under the Mahomedan Dynasty no particular alterations were made in the customs which had previously prevailed in the districts. There was a Sudder Court at the Hoozoor, and Mahomedan Law was administered to those of that faith, according to the Koran.

39 Under Poorniah The forms of criminal procedure, and the punishment of crimes, which obtained under the administration of Poorniah, are described in Major Wilks' report, from paras 76 to 107. But it is proper to observe that, many of that officer's observations are applicable only to the period at which he wrote, when an attempt was made to reduce into practice some of the mild principles of jurisprudence advocated by Beccaria. The experiment however failed. And I have now before me a private communication from that officer, dated the 28th of February 1806, wherein he observes that "although some of these principles had been tried, and answered for a time, their lenity had brought such an influx of thieves into Mysore, since they began to hang in the Company's territory, that they should shortly be compelled to be as savage as their neighbours."

40 Under the Rajah, the fourth Court at Under His Highness the Rajah. Mysore undertook the Magisterial department, each Hakim alternately presiding in it, and receiving petitions, that is to say, each Hakim was employed for 15 days

successively, in receiving complaints, and preparing them for hearing, and 15 days in presiding at trials. This Court enquired into all assaults, robberies and minor offences, and having presented its finding to the Buckshee of the Sudder Court, sentence was passed by the latter. The penalty awarded for theft of all descriptions, and serious assaults, was for the most part, corporal punishment, and but rarely fines; the former being always inflicted on low caste prisoners, the latter on those of higher caste. The instrument used for corporal punishment, was the *kordah*, a most formidable whip, 40 strokes of which, when severely administered, were sufficient to exhaust the frame of the stoutest criminal; nevertheless, instances were very common, of prisoners suspected of theft being flogged until they fell, being remanded to prison, and again subjected to the same discipline, until they confessed the crime, or named a spot where the property was hidden; the former being necessarily the only resource of such as were really innocent. To carry on these severities, there were two regular Jalebdars, or floggers, borne on the strength of the establishment of the Sudder Court, at a monthly pay of 6 rupees each. Afterwards, when one was reduced, it being found that one individual was inadequate to fulfil the duty required of him, it frequently happened that the floggers attached to the Anchay, Shagird Pesba, and other Outcherries, (all of which were similarly provided) were called in to assist in the Magistrate's department. It has been confidently stated by one of the most respectable men employed in the Judicial department under the Rajah's administration, that no day passed from the time His Highness ascended the throne in 1812, until the appointment of the Commission, on which, when magisterial enquiries into theft and serious assaults took place, the sound of the *kordah* was not heard in the Court of Adawlat. In heinous cases the Buckshees were accustomed to report to His Highness the Rajah, and receive his orders on the subject. In awarding the amount of punishment the Mooftee was consulted by the Court, and he gave his *futwah*.

41. But this mode of proceeding did not, as will be afterwards explained, extend to the greater part of offences committed in the talooks; and even with regard to those committed in the town of Mysore, it must be considered rather as the rule, than the practice.

42. The preceding statements refer to the mode of procedure. With regard to the punishment of criminals, there was, under all the Rulers of Mysore, from Hyder Ally to the Rajah, an utter absence of system, so that it was impossible to say what kind of punishment would be inflicted on any particular class of offenders.

43. For felony, death by hanging, throwing over precipices, and treading under foot by elephants, confinement for life in hill forts, amputation of hands, feet, noses, and ears, flogging, imprisonment in the common jails, confiscation of property, and fines, were indiscriminately resorted to. In one respect however the preliminary proceedings were invariably the same; that is, persons suspected of murder or robbery, were beaten daily until they confessed the offence, or pointed out where the stolen goods were deposited. Indeed, the recovery of the stolen property was considered (and it is believed the current of native opinion still runs in the same channel) of more importance than the punishment of the offender, and when this was effected, the culprit was as commonly released as punished.

44. The usual punishments for petty thieves, revenue defaulters, and fraudulent debtors, were flogging, imprisonment, fines, exposure on the highway with a stone on the head, thumb screws, and pincers on the ears, but these inflictions were equally uncertain and variable with the preceding.

45. Petty assaults, and abusive language, were commonly punished with small fines of from 3 to 12 gold fanams.

46. To refer more especially to the time of Poorniah, Major Wilks observes, that sentence of death was never pronounced excepting in cases of murder, or plunder on the frontier; that theft and robbery were punished with imprisonment and hard labour, that fines were discouraged as a dangerous instrument in the hands of subordinate authorities, and that corporal punishment was prohibited.

47. This statement is true only of a particular period. Previous to that time, punishment by mutilation of hands, feet, noses, and ears, was occasionally inflicted by order of Poorniah; and in the latter years of his government, it is well known that he had recourse to all the severities of former times.

48. At the period of his administration last spoken of, corporal

punishment was not only permitted, but enjoined; suspected thieves were flogged by the village officers till they confessed, and if obstinate, or innocent, they were sent to the talook Cutcherry, where they were flogged again; even the power of inflicting capital punishment was not, as at the time described by Major Wilks, confined to the Dewan, assisted by the resident, but was exercised sometimes by the Fouzdars, by whom also the crime of murder, when committed by persons of high caste, was either overlooked, or not infrequently, commuted for short imprisonment, or a fine.

49. Murder, gang and torch robbery, attended with violence, when committed by persons of low caste, were usually punished with death.

50. Gang and highway robbery, unattended with violence, were punished sometimes with mutilation, but more commonly with imprisonment in hill forts, or hard labour in chains.

51. For thefts, or other minor offences, from 10 to 100 lashes, at the discretion of the Amil, were permitted to be inflicted; likewise thumb-screwing, fining, and imprisonment—Revenue defaulters were subjected to these last, and various other tortures, such as being made to stand on hot earth, from which the fire had just been removed.

52. During the Rajah's administration the punishment of offences was much the same as in Poorniah's time, perhaps rather increasing in irregularity, until the state of disorder into which the country was at length thrown, led to its assumption.

53. Persons accused of serious offences, especially at the capital, were, as has been already said, tried according to rule at the Hoozoor Adawlut; but in practice, the Barr and other Cutcherries were likewise not infrequently used as Criminal Courts.

54. By all these tribunals, and also by the Sur Ameen, mutilation of the hands, and feet, noses and ears, were inflicted, even for ordinary theft; while corporal punishment, thumb screws, and ear-pincers, were commonly resorted to for minor offences; women convicted of incontinency were sold as slaves; and, in an order now before me, a woman is sentenced to lose her nose for that offence.

Stripes were inflicted by the local officers without limitation as to number, and were habitually resorted to, in order to recover balances of revenue

55 The condition and treatment of females, was most deplorable during all former administrations, especially under Hindu rulers, and if to live in constant dread of degradation, and exposure to the greatest indignities, at the accusation of the meanest and most disreputable informers, be considered a state of slavery, actual sale in the market which frequently followed, was but the climax of a long course of previous suffering and servitude

56 It will hardly be credited, that in the large towns, there were regular farmers of an item of Government Revenue, called "Sammachar" part of the profits of which, arose either from the sale of females accused of incontinency, or fines imposed on them for the same reason - Thus the Government was placed in the position of deriving direct support from the crimes of its subjects, or what is still worse, of sharing with common informers the fruits of their nefarious extortion

57 The rules of this system varied according to the caste of the accused. Among brahmuns, and coomties, females were not sold, but expelled from their caste, and branded on the arm as prostitutes, they then paid to the Ijardar an annual sum, as long as they lived, and when they died, all their property became his. Females of other Hindu castes, were sold without any compunction by the Ijardar, unless some relative stepped forward to satisfy his demand. The wives and families of thieves were also commonly taken up, and imprisoned with their husbands, notwithstanding that there was no pretence for including them in the charge

58 These sales were not, as might be supposed, conducted by stealth, nor confined to places remote from general observation, for in the large town of Bangalore itself, under the very eyes of the European inhabitants, a large building was appropriated to the accommodation and sale of these unfortunate women, and so lately as the month of July 1833, a distinct proclamation of the Commissioners was necessary to enforce the abolition of this detestable traffic—see Appendix No 1

59. The Amils were sometimes confined in irons for corruption, or neglect of duty, or summoned to the Hoozoor, and exposed before the Palace, with their faces covered with mud, and with pincers on their ears, they were also occasionally flogged to the extent of one hundred lashes, or until they gave security for the balances against them; yet such men were not by any means looked upon as disgraced, but were frequently re-appointed to office, and some of the talook servants now in employ, are said to have formerly suffered such inflictions. The natural consequence of this was the extinction of all self respect and honorable feeling amongst the public servants.

60. Although no sentence of death could be carried into execution at the town of Mysore, without the sanction of the Rajah; yet, at a distance from the seat of Government, reputed offenders were sometimes executed, even without the form of a trial. So late as the year 1825, a native officer of infantry was sent out for the apprehension of some Coormurs, (a class of people notorious for their predatory habits) accused of robbing a treasure party, and putting to death two men, who had been employed to obtain intelligence of their movements. The orders he received were to hang the guilty, and bring in the women and children. Sixty five men were accordingly hanged on the spot, and 200 prisoners brought to Mysore. The same officer was again employed in 1827, and brought in 100 prisoners, of whom 3 were hanged. Of the whole 300 prisoners, captured on the two occasions, about 200 were sold in the public bazar of Mysore, as slaves, and the rest without any form of trial were kept in jail. The native officer was rewarded for his activity with a palankeen and an increase of salary.

61. Towards the end of the Rajah's administration, almost all the powers of Government had passed into the hands of his principal officers, or his favorites, by whom they were often exercised for purposes of extortion, or revenge. It was well known that notorious criminals were constantly liberated for a bribe, while the innocent were imprisoned; and on the appointment of the Commission, the jails were found to be crowded with supposed offenders of every description; many of whom it was proved on enquiry, had been confined on mere suspicion, or for no assigned reason; while others had been

imprisoned for ten years and upwards, without ever having been brought to trial. In short both property and personal liberty, and sometimes life itself, were dependent on the mere will and caprice of a class of public officers, who were not only quite incapable of executing their duties, and indifferent to the fate of those under their control, but openly and avowedly were subject to the orders of the debauched parasites and prostitutes at court, who notoriously superintended and profited by the sale of every situation under the Government, the emoluments of which were worth their attention. Nay more, these public officers were themselves not infrequently in league with criminals; and such was the general and deep rooted corruption, that men who could afford to pay, might commit all sorts of crimes with impunity. The capital punishment of an opulent offender was a thing almost unheard of; and it was thought to be an act of unparalleled disinterestedness on the part of the Rajah, when he was reported in 1825 or 1826, to have refused the offer of one lac of rupees, for the pardon of the supposed leader of a gang, which had committed some daring outrages.

62. Of the combinations which formerly existed between public officers and gang robbers, for purposes of plunder, some notice was taken in the report on the insurrection in Mysore; and there is too much reason to believe that, even after the assumption of the country, depredations did not wholly cease to be committed, under the protection of the public servants, and amongst others may be mentioned that of the principal native officer of the Commission, the late Dewan Báboo Rao.

63. With respect to the jails, little regard was had to accommodation, or management, and there was no classification of prisoners; whether convicted, accused, or only suspected, they were all confined in the same place; and a special order from the Commissioners was necessary, to abolish a practice which had generally obtained, of working them on the high roads *before trial*.

64. It has appeared to me to be necessary to enter into this long, and I fear tiresome, recital of the former laws and usages of Mysore; because an impression generally prevails that they were distinguished for extraordinary lenity; whereas with the exception

of a short period during Poorniah's administration, nothing could exceed the corruption and capricious severity, which pervaded the department of justice, as well as all other branches of the administration; and thus it has happened that the people, having lost all feeling of self respect, and accustomed to consider punishment more as the sign of the anger and impatience of their rulers, than a just and certain consequence of crime, have been left in a state of such demoralization, and callous indifference to shame, as to be unable to appreciate and receive, with safety to the public weal, the double experiment now in operation, for preserving order amongst a turbulent population without employing corporal punishment, and for administering Civil Justice without expense.

POLICE.

65. It remains before quitting this part of the subject, to take a brief review of the state of the Police, under the former rulers of the country.

Under the Poligars. 66. It may be premised as a general remark, that the inhabitants of Mysore have, under every form of Government, been characterized by their turbulence; and that the favorable accounts which have been handed down of the excellence of the police in former times, under the many Poligars, amongst whom the country was then divided, cannot be received without considerable allowance. Indeed, when we recollect the predatory habits of these chiefs, the disorders arising from their frequent contests, in the absence of a general controlling power, and the facility with which robbers could pass from one jurisdiction to another, it is difficult to avoid concluding that the traditionary efficiency of the police in the time of the Poligars, was confined to the prevention of disturbance, and the protection of the people from each others depredations, within their respective limits; but that it afforded no security against depredation from without; in this respect resembling the village officers of the present day, who, however watchful over the interests committed to their own care, stand on little ceremony in robbing their neighbours.

Under the Hindu Rulers

67 Under the Hindu Rulers of Mysore the duties of the police were conducted by village servants, under the following denominations, and these denominations were continued with little variation under the Government of Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sultan, and Poornah. These servants were paid either in Enam lands, shares of gram from the ryots, or direct from the Circar.

<i>Tulicars</i>	}	The usual village servants so called
<i>Toties</i>		
<i>Neergunties</i>		
<i>Cavulgars</i>		
<i>Cattabiddi Peons</i>	}	Watchmen on public pay
<i>Hula Paik</i>		Ancient or common peons
<i>Oombhidars</i>	}	Holder of Enam lands called Oombhe, it was their duty to provide a constant succession of watchmen, and they were held responsible to protect all property within their limits
<i>Amergars</i>		Holder of Enams called Amer, which they held for the performance of police duties
<i>Ilalagaraul</i>	}	Selected from the 13 castes, they were entrusted with the charge of public treasure
<i>Anlamala</i>		Watchmen of the Bader caste
<i>Culla Cormurs</i>	}	Thieves by profession, and found useful in detecting thieves

Also the Potuls and Shrinbagues

68 In the time of the Poligars these watchmen were held responsible for all robberies committed whether in fields or houses, they traced robbers by their footsteps, and if unsuccessful, themselves became responsible for all lost public property of moderate amount, but not for private property.

69 The first blow struck at the power of the Potuls was in the reign of Canterava Nursa Raj in 1654. That Prince attributing the opposition he met with from his subjects, to the turbulence of the

it. There is little doubt but that such a resort to courts of law would have been punished as a species of rebellion.

84. Thus much may suffice to shew that as the withholding of this right, is not to the mind of a Ryot in India, any denial of justice, the granting of it would in fact utterly change his views of his own position with regard to the ruling power, nor can it be wondered that, surprisingly ignorant as he is, such should be the effect.

85. And, as on the one hand he does not wish for, nor expect, this privilege, so neither on the other hand, does he want it. He considers a respectful appeal by petition to the immediate superior of the revenue officer by whom he thinks he has been wronged, as his best, as it certainly is his speediest remedy, and leaves the civil courts for those who have more time to attend them than he has.

86. The advantages of the present practice, and the peculiarities which attend it, may here demand some detailed explanation, and the evils of any change may be on the other hand, as clearly anticipated.

87. The rule at present in force provides a speedier remedy, against an exaction of the Amil, or his revenue subordinates, than any resort to a court of law could do. For, there is no need that a hearing of the case should be postponed a day beyond that on which the Ryot may choose to petition the Amil, or the Superintendent; whereas in a Civil Court, the cause can only be heard in its turn.

88. Again, a Court could only award the Ryot damages, after all. But the Superintendent can dismiss as well as fine, and Amils know well that this power, has in some cases been exercised. Restrained by these considerations, the Amils are naturally careful not to give cause for accusation against themselves, nor to slur over those brought against their servants, which can be so speedily heard, and so effectually redressed. On the other hand, were revenue questions referred to the Moonsiff, who is the only judicial officer unconnected with that department, (for it should be remembered that the superintendent is equally with the Amil, a revenue officer) no doubt can be entertained that the collections would in a very short time fall into utter confusion.

89 In the first place, Ryots and Amils would be always at law, for there is not a single item of assessment, which upon some plausible pretext or other, might not be made, at the instance of a clever vakeel, ground for disputing the collection, and suing the Amil in the Moonsiff's Court. When sued, he must attend either in person, or by deputy, to defend himself, if by deputy the government of course must provide for his expenses, and if the court consider his personal attendance necessary, the inconvenience and danger of his absence, for even a few days, perhaps 80 miles from his talook, is beyond all computation.

90. But, supposing all these difficulties overcome, the question, after all, must be decided by evidence, and if the village accounts be called for, it is most probable that those produced will not decide the question, and the summoning the accountants with their accounts to the Moonsiff's Court, would be equal in inconvenience to removing thither the whole of the talook business.

91 These observations may perhaps be sufficient to show that the Ryot has ample and speedy means of obtaining redress for revenue exactions by complaint to the Amil, or the Superintendent. And, as to wrongs committed by revenue officers, not connected with the revenue, it will be remembered that the Amil is not exclusively a revenue officer, that he should show tenderness to the delinquency of a revenue servant. He feels his responsibility as great when acting in his Judicial, as in his Revenue capacity, and his character, and office, are as much at stake in one department, as in the other. There seems nothing more strange in an aggrieved party appealing from a Peon to an Amil, or from an Amil to the Superintendent, than in appealing from a village to a District Moonsiff, or from a District Moonsiff to a Zillah Judge. I believe it will be found that the Ryots have more confidence in appealing from the act of a subordinate officer to his immediate superior, than to an officer in another department, that, even in the Company's provinces where separate courts exist, the Ryots seldom resort to them for redress of wrongs committed by revenue servants—and that complaints of this nature are usually made to the Collector, and by him redressed more promptly, and effectually, than they could be by the courts.

92. But, the strongest argument for the union of Judicial and Revenue powers in the Amil, is to be derived from a consideration of the nature of native testimony, the value of which as described by Major Wilks, is estimated by a rule precisely inverse to that which obtains in European society. Major Wilks states that, "it appears to be in the spirit of English jurisprudence to receive as true, the testimony of a competent witness, until his credibility is impeached."

"It is a fixed rule of evidence in Mysore, to suspect as false, the testimony of every witness, until its truth is otherwise supported."

"It follows as a consequence of this principle, that the pundits are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety and of all that enters into circumstantial evidence, and that their decisions are infinitely more influenced by that description of proof, than is consistent with the received rules of evidence, to which we are accustomed, or could be tolerated in the practice of an English court."

93. Strange as this may sound, it is certain that Major Wilks' description, does not present an exaggerated picture of the worthlessness of native testimony, as it is now found in Mysore. In all cases, however strongly they may seem to be supported either by oral or documentary testimony, much must depend, not only upon the penetration of the Judge, but upon his means of acquaintance with local circumstances, habits and character. The consistency of the evidence is frequently no proof of its veracity, for a false case may be got up with great completeness of detail; and if there be a proportion of truth mixed with it, cross examinations conducted by strangers to the parties, may seem rather to confirm than to refute the falsehood. Nor can its inconsistency on the other hand be considered as a proof of falsehood, for there is a tendency amongst all natives, even when they are in the right, to go beyond the fact, in the hope of bettering a good cause, and a skilful opponent might bring discredit on a just cause by taking advantage of such inconsistencies.

94. The best and most efficient judge in such a community is

therefore the one, who from his situation has the most intimate knowledge of those between whom he is called upon to decide. In other words, the Amil, or other public officer, who in his proper sphere, exercises every function of Government towards those under his control, and is necessarily in constant intercourse with them. This remark is equally applicable to the European, as to the native functionary, and the same difficulty of estimating evidence will perhaps explain, why the natives in general would prefer, with all the risk of occasional partiality and informality, prompt justice administered on the spot, by officers well acquainted with the parties, to a reference to a distant tribunal, where the judge is incapacitated by want of the same information, from forming a correct decision.

95 The remaining apprehension expressed by the Honorable Court that the Amil will not have time properly to perform both his revenue and judicial business, is a point on which there seems more ground for apprehension. If the Amil have time, he is, as has been shewn, placed in a far more favorable position for ascertaining the truth, for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for enforcing the execution of decrees, that is, for administering speedy justice, than a Talook Moonsiff. If he have not time, it will only be necessary, after making due provision against vexatious litigation, which will hereafter be remarked upon, to have recourse to the remedy already provided for, by the Governor General of India, of appointing one or more additional Snadder Moonsiffs according to the exigency of the case, in the districts where business is heaviest. It may be remarked however that under the rules now in force, suits for real property, from the smallest value to 500 rupees, and for personal property from 100 to 500 rupees, fall, at the option of the suitors, within the jurisdiction of the Amil, or the Moonsiff, that if the parties find they can obtain better and speedier decrees from the latter than the former tribunal, they will naturally resort to it and that the increasing pressure of civil business, bears more upon the Moonsiff than the Amil, having arisen less from the real wants of the people generally, than from dishonest litigation amongst the depraved population of towns. The principle of this concurrent jurisdiction seems a sound and good one, and provided means could be devised

for relieving the Moonsiff from the vexatious and fictitious causes which now overload his files, it might be carried into practice with advantage; but it has been lately found that, revengeful plaintiffs have greatly abused this privilege, making their option of the Moonsiff's Court, not because they expected from it either juster or speedier decrees, but because they could harass their defendants, and their witnesses, by summoning them to a more distant tribunal; and the delay, and vexation, to which these abuses had at length given rise, has made it necessary to withdraw for a time this option in the Bangalore and Astagram Divisions; since in the absence of the Institution fee, it was found to have impeded, instead of promoted, the attainment of justice.

Objections to the
Provisions for Appeal.

96. In their observations on the classification of suits in the Amil's courts, and the provisions made for an Appellate Judicature, the

Honorable Court do not appear to have fully observed the great latitude ensured to suitors, in the Governor General's rules, by the provision that all decisions concerning real property, of whatever amount, and by whatever tribunal, are appealable; and that, in such cases, special appeals are provided from the decisions of the Moonsiffs in appeal.

97. With regard to the next observation of the Honorable Court, that as no appeal is allowed from the Amil's decisions in suits for personal property up to 20 rupees without, and 500 rupees with, a Panchayet, they apprehend that is this the most numerous, and on that account perhaps the most important class of cases, no security has been provided against an erroneous decision, it would seem to have been supposed that the cases of exactions, and other grievances sustained by the ryots from the petty revenue officers, come under the lowest class of Judicial suits. These cases however, as before observed, have always been, and I think ought always to be, redressed summarily by the Amil, or the Superintendent, in his revenue, or general capacity; and in this usage, so consonant with native ideas, the ryot has a far better security against oppression, than any which the forms of a court of law could afford. By the present practice, he makes his complaint verbally to the Amil, and obtains

instant satisfaction, or if not, he addresses a petition to the Superintendent, and without quitting his home, or losing his crop, his complaint is enquired into and adjusted.

98 The question being thus confined to ordinary dealings between parties, it would hardly be possible, consistently with the ends of justice, to provide for an appeal in all the numerous cases which come under the lowest class. It should not be forgotten that the right of appeal can be used two ways, and that it is an instrument as powerful to delay justice, as to prevent injustice. When the successful plaintiff is a poor man, and the suit is for a small amount, he may suffer as much from the postponement of the execution of a just decree, as from an unjust one, particularly when the appeal lies at a distance from his home, and if the appellant be as poor as himself, he can recover no damages, and is entirely without redress.

99 But although there is no appeal in the lowest class of cases from the Amil, there is not, it is apprehended, any denial of justice. It is clearly provided that, the Amil is only allowed to decide in person, where either of the parties do not demand a Panchayet, to which tribunal they have therefore the option of referring their dispute. This constitutes a pretty strong security against the exercise of partiality by the Amil, while on the other hand, if both parties agree to his deciding the case, they must believe him to be a competent and disinterested judge. And if, as the Honorable Court observe, there is likely to be a tendency to carelessness in administering justice in the petty affairs of the poor, it must in return be allowed that these affairs are for the most part very simple in their nature, easy of adjustment, and far less liable to be affected by corruption, partiality, or error in judgement, than the more important and complicated concerns of the rich.

100 Another security against partiality exists in the publicity of judicial proceedings, and the influence which public opinion upon the spot must exert, over the conduct of the Amil. Nor have the Amils been found wanting in probity in settling these petty cases. A final decision must rest somewhere, and it is certain that, the Amils have much better means of passing a correct one, than any distant tribunal, while the most vexatious part of all proceedings in India,

that of compelling witnesses to leave their homes and occupations for many days, is avoided by the present rule. In addition to this, the abuse of the power of appeal which is shown in the returns, is a strong argument against extending the privilege, excepting upon a stronger necessity than can be said in this instance to exist.

101. But in addition to these circumstances, which in the absence of an appeal so far control the judicial power of the Amils, there is yet in all cases another safeguard against injustice on their part, in the right of petitions to the Superintendents and the Commissioner. All petitions to these authorities are received free of postage in every part of the country, and when it is understood that, in one division alone of this territory, upwards of 20,000 of these petitions have been received and disposed of, within the short period of three years, some idea may be formed of the information which is conveyed to the European superiors, of the manner in which the judicial duties of the native officers are conducted. These petitions refer as much to the proceedings of the Moonsiffs, whose functions are purely judicial, as to those of the Amils, who are also revenue officers; and as those which deserve notice are endorsed to the native officers for their attention, and in glaring cases for their explanation, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, the practice will operate as a powerful check against partiality and injustice. It may however be as well to remark, that the purport of many of these petitions is either frivolous beyond conception to an European mind, or that they merely claim the interference of the Superintendent during the progress of judicial proceedings, and when an unfavorable issue is anticipated,—which interference was of common occurrence under the Rajah's government, and a principal cause of the utter degradation and ruin of the Court established at Mysore. Still, an officer of any experience may for the most part, discriminate between the vague clamour of dishonesty against the course of justice, and the cry of injury under real oppression.

102. The Honorable Court have observed that in the third, and highest class of offences, in which the Amils decide by means of a Punchayet, there is to be no appeal excepting on the ground of gross partiality, or corruption; and that as this is not an appeal, but

rather of the nature of a charge against the Judge, that there may be wrong decisions, without involving corruption, or gross partiality, against which, upon this plan, no security is provided. This proviso, so narrowly confining the grounds of appeal from a decision by Panchayet, is, as it stands, without doubt liable to the objection here pointed out. But, the practice has been to give it considerable latitude of interpretation, and as the losing party when making the application, invariably assigns partiality, or even stronger reasons in support of it, he is allowed to range over the whole proceedings, and should it appear, upon the examination which the Court above makes into this charge, that plain and wilful injustice has been done, from whatever cause, the usual course adopted has been, to refer the proceedings for a final decree to another Panchayet, and should the charge not be substantiated, yet the preliminary inquiry thus undertaken, is nearly as valuable towards the attaining the ends of justice, as a regular appeal, from which indeed it differs only in this, that the former decree is incidentally, not formally, confirmed by the result. Taking, however, into consideration the peculiar advantages of local knowledge which the Talook Panchayet possesses, and the expediency of giving to that ancient Institution, every support compatible with the main end for which its services are required, too great caution cannot, I conceive, be observed in taking any course which may tend to throw discredit on its proceedings, no mere difference of opinion as to the merits of its decision, unsupported by any proof of a wilful perversion of justice, should induce the court of appeal to allow of a rehearing, for besides that the admission of appeal upon slight grounds, would naturally disgust these unpaid, and respectable jurors, it may be fairly questioned, whether the Panchayet of appeal, distant as it is from the scene, would not, as far as the merits alone are concerned, alter the decree for the worse, instead of improving it.

103 The Honorable Court remark that

Object ons to the
Primary Jurisdiction of
the Superintendent

the suits included in the primary jurisdiction of the Superintendents will be so few in number, that they doubt whether there was any advantage in reserving them for a particular tribunal; and they seem disposed to think, that the Superintendents should be relieved from their duties of primary

jurisdiction, and receive all appeals from the Amils. As regards the number of suits, this anticipation has been in a great measure verified. The number hitherto presented to the Superintendent's courts, except in one Division, is so small, that the transfer of them to the Moonsiff would give very little relief to the European Officer; and the Court do not seem to have adverted to the fact that, the Moonsiff is at present empowered to decide such suits on their being referred to him by the Superintendent. In reality, the suits tried in the Superintendent's Courts (the Division of Astagram excepted) have been such only as could not, from some peculiar state of public or party feeling, have been prudently referred to the native judicature; so that in practice there is little deviation from the principle of original native jurisdiction, approved of by the Court. But as occasions have arisen and may again arrive, when it might be highly advantageous that the European superior, should have the power of exercising original jurisdiction, it is not I think desirable to disturb the present arrangements.

104. The suggestion of the Honorable Court that the Superintendents, instead of the Moonsiffs, should receive all appeals from the Amils, would, it is apprehended, bring upon them an increase of business, which it would be impossible to dispose of, without considerable additional assistance from European subordinates; and as it has not been found that many of the decisions of the Amils need the revision or correction of the European Superintendent, such of them as are appealed against upon reasonable grounds, may without fear be entrusted to the Moonsiffs. But the objection chiefly relates to time; for if the Amils are supposed to have little time to attend to Judicial business, with the advantage of being on the spot, and the parties and witnesses to a suit all forthcoming, the Superintendents have much less leisure, to wade through voluminous papers which are for the most part brought forward in appeals; and moreover, they are obliged for many months in the year, to travel through their Divisions, under circumstances which render it by no means easy to conduct civil inquiries, and which must unavoidably entail much extra expence and inconvenience on the appellant and respondent. For as the pleadings in native Courts, are by no means so clear and

relevant as in Europe, nor their decrees so plain and consequential as to present upon the record alone, a full and correct account of all the important points in dispute, and the reasons of their settlement, it is impossible for a court of appeal to rely with perfect confidence on the written proceedings, nor, during the complete review of the case, which it is their bounden duty to make, before venturing to issue a final decree, to avoid in many instances not only references to the principals, whose statements may be refuted by the evidence, but also on some occasions, both to re-examine the former witnesses and to call new ones. To justify this practice, it need only be remembered that in India, the questions on appeal, are mostly those relating either to facts, or local custom, whether the objection alleged by the appellant be that the evidence taken has not been fairly weighed, or that evidence has not been taken which should have been taken, both reasons involve charges of partiality, and in either case it is manifestly better for the appellate court itself to clear up the objection, than to refer it to the inferior court thus accused of unfairness, to defend themselves, at the expence of justice. In fact, it would be a mere form to ask the inferior court to convict itself, and a mockery to the appellant thus to treat him. This considered, it does not seem advisable to add so much to the abundant occupations of the Superintendents, without any prospective advantage from the change. They would in such case be obliged to abridge the time which they now devote to the general improvement of their Divisions, and to the examination and redress of revenue complaints with which the Ryots are chiefly concerned, and for which it is quite as necessary to provide a moveable tribunal, as it is to maintain a fixed court for the mercantile classes.

Objections to the
Appellate Jurisdiction
of the Commissioner

105 In explanation of the objections of the Honorable Court to the appellate jurisdiction of the Commissioner, I would respectfully remark, that the provision of the Rules which authorizes his deriving assistance from the court of the Adawlut, obviates the inconvenience anticipated from its causing the interruption of more important duties, while at the same time, a power of interference is reserved which in particular cases might prove useful. There is in reality no greater

anomaly in this rule, than in an appeal to the King in council, and its abolition would moreover be unpopular.

Rules for the practice
of Courts.

106. With regard to the formation of Rules for enforcing greater uniformity, in the practice of Civil Courts, noticed in the 46th paragraph of the Honorable Court's despatch, there is, it is believed, no considerable variation in the forms of procedure of the several courts in this Territory. The opening part of the proceeding is a little more full than that mentioned by Major Wilks; as the practice of stating and defending the case by the plea, answer, reply and rejoinder, introduced by the Rajah, had, before the institution of the new Courts, become too general, and well understood, to allow of its discontinuance. These, when taken, are handed over to the Puchayet, who examine and cross-examine both plaintiff and defendant, as well as all the documents, and witnesses produced on both sides, until the case is fully exposed, and all possible light thrown upon every feature of it.

107. The Puchayet of Mysore, as it exists in practice at the present time, bears less resemblance to a court of arbitration, than to an English Jury. Excepting in special cases, and by the mutual desire of the parties, the members are not nominated by the latter, and are therefore not likely to become parties themselves. Being taken by the public officer in rotation from a register of competent persons, no one can know beforehand, what persons will sit on any particular trial; while their impartiality is still further secured by the publicity of the investigation, and the right of every respectable person to assist in it. They are sometimes superintended by the Amil or judge, and sometimes not, according to circumstances; but invariably left to themselves to form their decision. Neither party has the power of declining their jurisdiction, but free challenge is allowed, and the members objected to, changed, on reasonable grounds. Before a Puchayet thus constituted, untruth cannot stand. And, although slow in their proceedings, they generally conduct them with exemplary care and independence; and their decisions, with few exceptions, are remarkable for discrimination, perspicuity, and justice.

108. A few simple Rules for the attendance of parties and

witnesses, and for the enforcement of decrees, have been circulated to the Superintendents. But it does not seem at all advisable to lay down any precise forms of investigation for the guidance of Panchayets. They are in their own mode, however irregular, of eliciting the truth, most acute and able inquirers, and to confine them within rules, would be to say the least, an unnecessary, and might prove a hurtful, interference. It is however proper to observe here, that the preliminary enquiries are conducted according to the ancient usage of Mysore, as described by Major Wilks, and approved of by the Honorable Court in the 47th and following Paragraphs of their despatch. The case is thus cleared of much that is irrelevant and superfluous and its merits are pretty well ascertained before the trial by Panchayet commences.

109 Before quitting this branch of the subject, it may be proper to state that professional vakeels are not permitted to practice in the Courts of Mysore, excepting in particular cases when the parties to a suit are unavoidably absent, and have no relations or friends to conduct it for them. Notwithstanding this rule however, the prosecution of vexatious suits has received but little check, for professional vakeels from the Company's Provinces (and generally it may be feared, men of the lowest character, who have been unable to find employment in the Company's Courts, or who may have been forbidden to practice there) have established themselves in the vicinity of the Courts in this territory, and are as mischievous in exciting litigants, as though they personally appeared in Court, and pleaded for them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Classification of Crimes
and Punishment.

110 In the same manner, I would not advocate a very minute classification of offences, or the establishment of rules defining the exact proportion of punishment applicable to them, for, while native institutions are preserved, personal wrongs and other offences of a similar nature, must vary with an infinity of circum-

stances connected with the caste, the rank, or situation of the parties. At present, sufficiently copious returns of all crimes and punishments are received and examined, and particular instances of misapprehension or palpable errors pointed out or rectified. These returns, with the provision of a double Panchayet in all criminal cases, one held in the Talook where the offence is committed, and the other in the Moonsiff's or the Superintendent's Court where the final trial is held, form, I conceive, ample safeguards; the first against the unjust detention, and the second against the erroneous conviction, of the innocent; proceedings which in these respects correspond with the examination before a Magistrate, and the trial by a Judge, of prisoners in England; with this advantage, that the committing Panchayet has much surer means of finding out the truth, than are within the reach or knowledge of most Justices exercising a similar power.

Objection to supposed concurrence of Jurisdiction. 111. With respect to the degrees of punishment which may be awarded by the Moonsiff and Superintendent, respectively, a subject which has been adverted to in the 54th and 55th Paragraphs of the Honorable Court's despatch, it is necessary to explain that, though these officers can sentence prisoners to the extent prescribed, without reference to the authority immediately superior to them, yet that due provision exists against any harsh exercise of this power, in the full returns, accompanied by details, which are regularly furnished by the Moonsiff to the Superintendent, and by the Superintendent to the Commissioner. Nor are complaints by the convicts themselves, or their friends, ever passed by unheeded. But beyond the limits assigned to each of the foregoing authorities, no sentence can be passed by them; and all cases in which they consider the proper punishment will exceed their own jurisdiction, are referred for final trial to the Superintendent, or the Commissioner, as the case may be.

112. Thus it will be seen that these courts are not of concurrent jurisdiction, but have each their peculiar sphere, and defined powers.

113. The state of the Jails, and the discipline and condition of the prisoners confined in them, are subjects which have frequent-

ly received attention, and every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and security of the inmates, which the existing conveniences allow of. In Chittledroog and Seringapatam, the prisons are ample and commodious, and although that in Bangalore has not equal advantages, yet it is large enough, under the present system of lodging the working gangs in tents, near the roads on which they are employed, a system which has been in operation since 1835, and productive of considerable advantage. In Nuggur, however, a new Jail is required, and a plan and estimate has been called for.

114 In all the Divisions the prisoners have been as healthy, whether in Jail or under canvas, as the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, their supplies of food and clothing are good and sufficient, and in sickness they have proper medical attendance.

POLICE.

115 With regard to the Police of the country, experience has sufficiently shewn that, it does not appear desirable to introduce any alteration in the present system. New regulations are not so much required, as the revival of wholesome practices, and a strict supervision of those still extant. The Hookoomnamah defining the duties of the Candachar Peons, and the control to be exercised over them in the Talooks, (Vide Appendix, No 12 to the Notes on Mysore) is well adapted as a Code of Rules for the reform of this body. But no hope can be entertained of any very decided improvement in the conduct of these men, until their allowances have been so increased as to render them independent of other sources of subsistence.

116 From the reports of all the Superintendents, and from the replies to queries on this subject, circulated to the Moonsiffs, and Amils, it appears fully established that, any interference in the present system of entrusting the general superintendence of the Police to the Amil, would be detrimental. This opinion is unanimous, and it is stated that the Amil has sufficient time to attend both to his Revenue concerns, and the duties of the Police, which

Objections to the Police
Authority of Amils

whilst the highway robberies have diminished from 53 in 1834 to 34 in 1837.

122. It is necessary to observe that implicit confidence cannot be placed in the amount of heinous offences given by the Amils in these returns; for the result of an examination lately made in order to check them, shews that they had reported in one half year nine more gang and torch robberies, than had really occurred. It is probable that the same exaggeration runs throughout; this will not however, affect the comparisons of different years.

123. This improvement is particularly observable in the Divisions of Nuggur, and Munzerabad, which notwithstanding the insurrection, anarchy, and violence that prevailed there from 1831 to 1833 inclusive, have for the last three years been as free from disturbance and crime, as any other parts of the Mysore Territories. That there was no decrease in the number of gang robberies during the past official year 1837, is partly attributable to the formation of bands of depredators (some of them Moplas and other foreigners) who, during the outbreak in Canara, collected on the confines of Mysore, and committed some outrages; and partly to the audacity of two bands of professed robbers, mostly Coormurs, who committed several robberies in the Divisions of Astagram, and Chittledroog. These parties however were soon captured, and are now under sentence. Most of the atrocious crimes of gang and highway robbery committed in Mysore, can be accurately traced to the two lawless races of Lumbanies and Coormurs; the latter of whom have for ages subsisted upon plunder alone; the prevalence, therefore, of these grave offences in one or another district at particular times, does not so much indicate any deterioration in the habits of the general population, or the neglect of the Police, as it is a consequence of the temporary sojourn in that neighbourhood, of some of these wandering tribes. Robbery and violence, with a recklessness to all the consequences of detection, are hereditary among the Coormurs; no punishment reclaims them; nor can they be induced to earn their subsistence in any other way than by rapine; and until they are so reduced in number as to become insignificant, the country will never, it is feared, be entirely free from their depredations.

124 It has not been unusual for a band of Coormurs to attack in the same, or two or three successive nights, several houses in a village, or several villages in the neighbourhood of their encampment, and to make off either to another jurisdiction, or to a distant part of the country, before a sufficiently strong body of Police could be levied to attack them, for when the band is regularly organized, as some of those lately convicted were, no ordinary police force dare to attempt their capture, for they are personally, both stronger and braver than other classes, and are most frequently armed with swords and matchlocks.

125 As the Naiks of the several Tandahs, or tribes of Lumpuans resident in Mysore were well known, an attempt was made two years ago to restrain their lawless practices, by taking security from each Naik, for the good behaviour of his Tandah. Notwithstanding this, in one or two instances the very Naik himself who signed the bond, has been proved foremost in organizing his band, and arranging the plan of the robbery in which they all participated.

126 A register of all the Coormurs, who compose the other class of professed robbers, will shortly be prepared, with a view of devising some means of inducing them to follow an honest livelihood, and even should the attempt fail, yet the accurate knowledge of their haunts and connections, thus attainable, will at least assist the Police in detecting and tracing offenders.

127 It may here be remarked that the great apathy of villagers of this country, to the misfortunes of their neighbours, and the want of proper spirit, and union among themselves, has been the chief cause of the boldness of professed robbers. Frequent efforts have been made by the authorities to persuade and encourage them to a vigorous and united resistance to such attacks, and latterly with success, and some individuals who have bravely defended themselves and their villages, and either killed or wounded the robbers, have been rewarded by a small present. In a few cases where the villages might have prevented the robbery, and where there were strong grounds for suspecting connivance, the value of the property stolen has been assessed on the village, according to ancient usage,

throughout Mysore the people have now become dissevered from the ruling power. That the chain of connection should be kept up, through the public servants, is manifestly impracticable; for under the late Government, the Amil was rendered at once hateful to the people, by the license allowed to him during the period of his employment, while the corruption of the Court, by frequently sacrificing him to intrigue, rendered his connection with the inhabitants insecure, and ephemeral. It is true that these evils have been in some degree corrected; that the Amil was, and still generally is, by birth a native of the country, and that in proportion to the faithful discharge of his duty he may, as far as his official connection with them goes, conciliate the regards of the people; but, being generally a brahmin, his hold on their affections, and his identity with their interests, are almost as frail as those of an entire foreigner. In fact their castes, prejudices, and ceremonies, strictly forbid all approach to intimate correspondence, and the one class may be, and often is, totally ignorant of the wishes and intentions of the other. This mutual antipathy, between the brahmins and the Lingayets, who form a large proportion of the population, founded originally in caste prejudices, was greatly inflamed by the cruelties which each party practised on the other, as occasions arose, during the late insurrection, and the breach between them has thus been widened, beyond all hope of conciliation.

136.* Now, the Potails occupy that exact position in the state, most naturally adapted to establish the connection between the Government, and the mass of the people, which the present class of public servants cannot, it has been seen, effect; for they are closely allied to the Ryots, by every natural and social tie; they are of the same caste, they intermarry, and are, equally with the Ryots, government tenants: and with them participate in the advantages or disadvantages of any course which the government may adopt. The importance therefore of restoring them to their former consequence, and of converting them from disaffected, because degraded and disappointed, subjects, to useful and confidential public servants, needs but little comment. Indeed it is a measure which would seem

unavoidable, for until the connection between the Ryot and the government, he made nearer and surer than it now is, the system is inconvenient, disjointed, and unsafe. Some little encouragement has already been held out to this class by promoting to the situation of Amils of Talooks, a few who were found fit for public employ. But the great step to be taken, in order to raise the whole class, and to transform them into useful agents of Police is, to restore their emoluments, a plan which, in its popularity and consequences, would well repay the outlay necessary for its completion. In Coimbatore, the charge on account of the Potails, Shanbognes and Taliaries is, it is understood, 5 per cent of the land revenue, out of which 2-5ths is allotted to the Potails; whereas in Mysore the whole of the charges on account of these servants scarcely exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue, out of which, the proportion enjoyed by the Potails, exclusive of those in Nuggur and Munzerabad, is only 337 pagodas, or not a one hundredth part of what it should be.

137. It will be proper here to advert more particularly to the conduct observed by Poorniah towards the Potails. For, apart from all prior causes of enmity, it was alone sufficient to excite the latter, and the whole population whose natural leaders they are, not only to bitter hatred against the brahmins, but to permanent disaffection to the Government. Of this no doubt can be entertained when it is known, that the Emams of the Potails, originally given to them as emoluments for no mean services to the state, were finally appropriated by Poorniah, not to any state exigency, nor for any assigned political reason, but to form a fund for the gratuitous supply of food to brahmins, but more particularly to the members of his own peculiar sect.

138. The sum set apart for the support of the sixty three Chuttrums, established for the purpose above mentioned by Poorniah, and subsequently increased to seventy by the Rajah, is about Rupees 59,000 per annum; and the average expence about 54,000.

139. It would not be too much to say that, bearing in mind the great jealousy with which separate and hostile castes throughout India, scrutinize even the most trifling measure of Government which

throughout Mysore the people have now become disaffected from the ruling power. That the chain of connection should be kept up, through the public servants, is manifestly impracticable; for under the late Government, the Amil was rendered at once hateful to the people, by the license allowed to him during the period of his employment, while the corruption of the Court, by frequently sacrificing him to intrigue, rendered his connection with the inhabitants insecure, and ephemeral. It is true that these evils have been in some degree corrected; that the Amil was, and still generally is, by birth a native of the country, and that in proportion to the faithful discharge of his duty he may, as far as his official connection with them goes, conciliate the regards of the people; but, being generally a brahmin, his hold on their affections, and his identity with their interests, are almost as frail as those of an entire foreigner. In fact their castes, prejudices, and ceremonies, strictly forbid all approach to intimate correspondence, and the one class may be, and often is, totally ignorant of the wishes and intentions of the other. This mutual antipathy, between the brahmins and the Lingayets, who form a large proportion of the population, founded originally in caste prejudices, was greatly inflamed by the cruelties which each party practised on the other, as occasions arose, during the late insurrection, and the breach between them has thus been widened, beyond all hope of conciliation.

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139. It would not be too much to say that, bearing in mind the great jealousy with which separate and hostile castes throughout India, scrutinize even the most trifling measure of Government which

tends to elevate the one over the other, nothing could have been devised better calculated than this measure of Poorniah's, to perpetuate the keenest animosity between two classes of the inhabitants.

140. Had the confiscation merely deprived the Potails of the fair remuneration for duties still expected from them, abundant reason for discontent were furnished. But to squander the bread which they earned, in daily gratuitous distribution, even before their very thresholds, to their caste adversaries, was an aggravation of their misfortune, which no time could allay.

Village Watchmen. 141. The next class of village servants, the watchmen, are taught from infancy to make themselves acquainted with the character, haunts, and habits, not only of every inhabitant in the village, but of every stranger or intruder in it; and these early habits of observation are matured and strengthened by the circumstance that the very means by which they live partly depend upon their vigilance; for since they receive in kind a certain share of the village crops, they have every motive to watch the proceedings of their neighbours, lest their own gains be fraudulently withheld or diminished, and their superintendence is further exercised in keeping charge of the village boundaries.

142. The rights of this class also have been much invaded in Mysore; many of their lands have been subjected to an authorized assessment, and their immunities from petty taxes, have in some instances been revoked. The object of future measures should be, I conceive, to restore their privileges to such an extent, as to bind them to the Government; and to prevent them from stealing, to which they are by caste and habit addicted; but the manner of payment should be continued, lest they lose the principal incitement to vigilance.

Shanboggles. 143. The Shanbogue may appear at first sight more a revenue than a Police Officer; but his intimate acquaintance with the circumstances and resources of all classes of the community, his title to fees in grain from almost every inhabitant within his range, and finally, his office as public Notary, render him a very useful adjunct to the Police. These

*Abstract Statement of the amount of Lands and Money enjoyed by the Tularies, Shanbagues and Potails in Mysore
in virtue of their Office.*

REMARKS.	The land Revenue in Mysore is calculated at 18,000,000 lacs of Pagodas per annum.	
	C. Rs.	C. Ps.
Amount actually enjoyed by Tularies in Mysore.	7,302	18,000
Amount at 1 per Ct. of the Land Revenue as calculated in Mysore.	C. Rs.	21,548
Amount actually enjoyed by Shanbagues in Mysore.	C. Ps.	30,000
Amount at 2 per Ct. of the Land Revenue as calculated in Mysore.	C. Ps.	335
Amount actually enjoyed by Potails in Mysore.	C. Ps.	36,000
Amount at two per Cent of the land Revenue as calculated in Mysore.	C. Ps.	29,185
Total now enjoyed by Tularies and Shanbagues and Potails.	C. Ps.	90,000
Total at 5 per Cent on the land Revenue as calculated in Mysore.	C. Ps.	

servants are very inadequately remunerated in Mysore, and are open to bribery for the concealment of offenders and stolen property. Some of the Shanbagues, although compelled to keep their accounts on paper, and to furnish all the materials for their preparation, receive less than one canteroy fanam, about 4 annas per mensem, and the average salary of the whole class throughout the territory is little more than four canteroy fanams each a month.

141. A brief abstract of the present aggregate allowances of the village servants above mentioned in Mysore, as compared with that to which they would be entitled on the Coimbatore plan, estimating the land revenue of this territory at 18 lacs, is noted in the margin.

143. I shall have the honor in a separate letter, to point out the extent and manner of remuneration by which I propose to raise each class of the above

public servants, to a state somewhat more consistent with the responsibilities of their several employments.

146. It will be seen from the tenor of my explanations on such parts of the system as appeared to the Honorable the Court of Directors to be objectionable, that I am an advocate for its improvement, rather than for any material change; since the existing system unites on the one hand, the advantages of as much as has been suffered to remain of native habits, and institutions, with the benefits of European principle on the other.

147. It remains however for me to add some remarks on two points which are in a more especial manner innovations of our own, and which although founded upon humane and liberal principles in the abstract, must as means of good government be considered beneficial or hurtful with reference to the peculiarities of the country in which they are adopted, and the good or evil consequences that they entail on the community. I allude to the abolition of corporal punishment and to the discontinuance of the levy of institution fees in civil suits.

Abolition of Corporal
punishment.

148. With regard to corporal punishment enough perhaps has been said in the previous part of this report, to prove its general prevalence in this Territory prior to the assumption in 1831. Statements have been prepared of all offences brought before the Police for a certain period before and after its abolition. But from the disturbed state of the country during the former period, and the comparatively improved state of the administration during the latter, no conclusive judgment can be formed from these tables what effect this one measure may have had on the great body of offences. Crimes of an aggravated character have certainly diminished, while the increase which is observable in the catalogue of minor offences, may be attributable in some degree to the greater accuracy of the reports made of them, and the greater proportion of detections. The increase of minor offences, however, has been both gradual and constant since the period that the Superintendents were appointed, which can scarcely be attributed to a greater or less accuracy in the mode of registry.

-149. Be this as it may, the Superintendents of Divisions, the District Moonsiffs, the Judges of the Adawlut, the Heads of Villages, and every intelligent native who has been consulted on the subject, concur in opinion that, the abolition of corporal punishment has been productive of evil, by removing one great, and to certain classes, the only, restraint on the commission of crime, and consequently exposing to the depraved and lawless, the persons and property of the peaceable citizens; that the present state of society in Mysore is not fitted for so violent a change; and that the power of inflicting corporal punishment, however limited in practice, should be again introduced in principle.

150. The late returns of petty offences (which embrace two years and a half, from July 1835 to December 1837) subject of course to certain inaccuracies from the ignorance of the native officers of the method of classifying the offences they register, may yet be depended on, as exhibiting a sufficiently correct view of the increase of the lesser crimes.

151. In the first year of the above period, i. e. from July 1835 to June 1836, the total amount of petty offences was 3,605. In the second year they increased to 5,243; and during the last half year i. e. to December 1837, they exhibit 3,159 or (giving the annual proportion) 6,318. In 18 months, by this account, petty offences throughout the country have been nearly doubled. No 3.

152. One of the most forcible arguments against the abolition of corporal punishment is, that the greater number of thieves, who are of the Kormur and other low castes, look upon imprisonment, which is the only substitution for it, as no punishment at all, and it neither deters the prisoners themselves from repeating the offence, nor others from following their example. They have no character to lose, nor would imprisonment hurt it in public estimation even if they had; for the miscellaneous collection of all castes of persons in jail, under the late administration, some on the most frivolous pretences, has had the effect of well nigh effacing all sense of degradation under it. No severity of labour while in prison, consistent with humanity, can surpass that by which they must earn, if they ever do

earn, their livelihood when at large, and the work is moreover rendered light by the comparative plenty in which they live. The inconvenience of wearing irons is so little regarded, that many prisoners are anxious to remain, regret being released, and take the first opportunity of returning to so certain a livelihood as the jails afford them.

153. The question then of retaining the power of occasionally resorting to corporal punishment, as a means of preventing crime in Mysore, does not seem to be, whether such a penalty is a humane and wise one in the abstract, but whether it is not a much less evil that the abandoned and shameless should be subject to it, than that the community should be daily and nightly exposed to their violence and depredations.

154. The principal arguments against the enforcing such a penalty, are chiefly applicable to countries which have long enjoyed the privileges of free institutions, with a high state of morals and civilization, wherein the exposure and disgrace accompanying this mode of punishment, are calculated to outrage the feelings of the people, and incompatible with the object of all legal penalties, reformation of the offender, and example to evil doers.

155. But the policy of totally abolishing such a measure, even in those countries, might be questioned, as long as it was found impossible to substitute for it, one equally effective, to keep the peace of the community.

156. In Mysore, however, this mode of punishing incorrigible offenders, is not, as has been shewn, incompatible with the existing feelings and usages, while on the other hand there can be no doubt of its value in checking crime.

157. Guarded by the strictest provisions as to its application, were the power of sentencing to this punishment restored, it is not probable that its exercise would be often called for. The terror of it would alone repress many disorders. In the case of juvenile culprits, it is more humane to flog and release them than to expose them by imprisonment to the certain contamination of hardened offenders; and it would be impossible, considering the few conveniences for classification now available in our jails, to separate such offenders from the general mass of criminals.

158 The foregoing remarks relate to ordinary offenders. But it is alleged too, that without this mode of punishment, the refractory inferior servants, including the Candachar Police Peons, cannot be kept in order, as the only means which now remain for enforcing obedience, are either the exaction of a fine from a starving public servant, which drives him into dishonesty, or the still harsher measure of throwing him out of employment, for neglect of duty, absence without leave, or some offence to which these punishments are not very applicable. They must therefore, it would seem, either be deterred by corporal punishment, or their pry be raised sufficiently to make discharge a severer punishment than it now is.

159 Whether the native officers of the Government have, in giving their opinion on the evils attendant on the abolition of corporal punishment, been partly influenced by a sense of the diminution of their power and a desire to recover it, cannot be certainly known, but at least the European Superintendents, and natives out of employ, are not likely to be either mistaken or prejudiced in forming an estimate of the effects produced, and no doubt can I think be entertained that much insubordination, and many offences for which no adequate remedy can now be found, would be prevented by a recurrence to this mode of punishment. Its abuse might be guarded against by limiting the number of lashes, and regulating the instrument of infliction, by specifying the classes who should be subjected to it and the offences for which it should be applied, by providing that it should not be inflicted unless under the recorded sentence of an Amil or Panchayet, and such other safeguards as the Government might deem proper to prescribe.

160 That the bad habits of the Coormurs are inveterate, and their condition when at liberty so low, that jails with their certain allowances of food and clothing can have no terrors for them, are observations long since made by Sir Thomas Munro, who in his Police Report on the Ceded Districts writes thus: "They are always poorer than the lowest laborers, and are consequently forced to renew their excursions without ceasing, in order to save themselves from starving. If an order were issued through

“out the country to apprehend and confine them, it would do more in putting a stop to theft and robbery than any Police Regulations could effect in a long course of years; but as the adoption of such a measure without any previous attempt to reform them would hardly be justifiable, it would be proper that they should first have a fair trial. The Collector should be authorized to take them up and settle them in certain villages, to give them Tuckavee for the purchase of agricultural stock, to prohibit them from going beyond the limits of the village without a pass, to confine and employ in hard labour all who should act contrary to this order, he should also be authorized to treat all other vagabonds in the same manner.”

161. The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone also in speaking of particular castes observes: “Some avow that they were born and bred robbers, and that it was the intention of providence that they should remain so, surely society is entitled to take measures against men, who set out with so open a declaration.” He then advocates the measure proposed by Sir Thomas Munro, of seizing and compelling wandering and thievish tribes, on pain of imprisonment, to reside in particular villages; but he has previously acknowledged that “imprisonment is far from being looked upon with dread, and that the natives think that with the regular subsistence and comfortable blanket they get in jail, they are better off than they would be in their own villages.” When treating more especially on the nature of punishments he observes, “It is possible that a very civilized Government may not be suited to a society on a less advanced stage, and that coarse expedients at which our minds revolt, may be the only ones likely to check those evils which originate in the barbarism of the people.” He then adds “our punishments I should think might be made more intense but shorter;” and amongst the punishments he enumerates “severe flogging.”

162. With respect to the substitution provided in the 28d Section of the Judicial rules, of a fine for corporal punishment, the poverty of the offender renders this commutation in most cases impossible. There remains therefore nothing but imprisonment. To

add to it fetters and hard labour, let the term be never so short, would be to fix the same kind of disgrace, and the same kind of penalty, to a light offence, as is now awarded to the most desperate crimes short of murder, thus confounding crimes as well as punishments. To adjudge imprisonment merely, would be in fact to pass no sentence at all, for it would have no effect upon the prisoner. But though useless towards his punishment and reformation, yet unfortunately it would be most powerful towards his further corruption, and this particularly in the case of the young amongst whom petty offences are most common, since they are the first steps in the ladder of crime. It is not therefore hard to see how the infliction of timely and moderate corporal chastisement, shall in many cases be reconcilable with good policy, justice and humanity, the first by protecting the community, the second by properly punishing crime, and the third by deterring the young, and preventing the contamination of all.

163 While on the subject of fines I may be permitted to remark, that the authority of the Superintendents might with much advantage be extended to the imposition of fines as high as rupees 200, a limit much more accordant with their other powers than that at present fixed, viz rupees 80. The payment of the latter sum is no punishment at all to the wealthy, and it is for the higher classes that this penalty is more particularly adapted.

164 Instances of gross fraud, tampering with witnesses, withholding documents, contempt of court, and disobedience of its orders, not infrequently occur in the Superintendents courts, and it is very advisable that they should have the power, not only of trying such offenders, but of awarding the fitting punishment. Indeed, for individuals of religious orders, Brahmins, Juugums and others, fines in light cases are the only sentences which are appropriate. They neither degrade the sufferer at all, nor violate his feelings more than this, that the payment is bitterly and properly felt.

165 The authority of the Moonseiffs also might be usefully extended to the awarding of fines as high as Rupees 30 instead of 15, provided that they immediately report the same to the Superintendent, and it is advisable that the latter officer should have the same con

trolling power of revising and remitting these fines, as the Commissioner now has over the court of Adawlut in like cases.

166. Whilst remarking upon the results of the abolition of these fees in Mysore, I may be permitted to say a few words on the objections generally urged against their imposition, which, however reasonable and weighty elsewhere, are, from the peculiarities of this state, and the character and habits of the people, not so applicable here, as might be supposed.

167. The chief objection against attaching any expence to an appeal to a Civil Court is, that it is a tax on justice, and a tax too unequally levied, and in the most urgent cases, i. e. of the poor, a tax that amounts to a total denial of a common right.

168. This argument presumes first that all who apply to the courts are wronged, or at least think themselves so, for otherwise their application must be for something else than justice.

169. Now in Mysore this is not the fact. For although during a short period after the abolition of the fee, and the consequent freedom from expence on suits, the applications to the courts were, as before, mainly founded on just and reasonable grounds; yet, as soon as it became generally known how easily the courts might be made instruments of oppression and extortion, and vakeels from the Honorable Company's districts began to assemble in Mysore, false and vexatious litigation received a fresh impulse, and from that time it has been plainly proved that the increasing crowd of litigants who besiege the Courts, consists mostly of impostors and rogues; men of no principle and character, who instead of pursuing their designs of fraud and knavery on such plans as might lead to their apprehension as criminals, have adroitly converted the very institutions of justice, into engines of oppression, and the sure means of dishonest livelihood, obtained at the expence of those who would rather submit to extortion than prosecution. So exact and correct is this consequence of throwing open the Courts, that if the returns be consulted it will be seen that with the increase of causes, the proportion of non-suits has more than corresponded. The Abstract, No. 4. exhibits this result most

clearly In the first quarter of the year 1837, the proportion of false suits to true throughout the four Divisions was 38 per cent It increased in the second and third quarters to 41 per cent and 42 per cent respectively, and in the last quarter to nearly 45 per cent

170 The arrears pending in the Courts of the 6 Territories on the 31st December 1837, are shewn in Statement No 5 They then amounted to little less than 8,000 causes, one half of which, or even more, may, according to the progressive advance of false suits upon true, be set down as spurious It is obvious that no increase of the judicial establishment could keep pace with this growing demand, nor would any diversion of the finances of the country to such a purpose be justifiable, for with the number of the courts, would only increase the activity of the abandoned applicants, until justice were fairly driven from her seat

171 With respect to the latter part of the argument, it may be observed, that the agricultural and poorer classes, who chiefly defray the expences of the state, and must therefore bear the burden of any increase of establishment, which the great arrears now on the files would seem to call for, are not those who throng the courts, for in Chittledroog, Mudgherry, Munzerahad, and that portion of Nurgur where there is but little trade, the abolition of fees has produced no increase in the civil business of the Courts which cannot be fairly accounted for Whilst among the population of the towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Serungapatam and Shemogah, litigation has made most rapid and unprecedented progress

172 If then, the poor have taken no occasion to profit by the abolition of the fee, it may be justly argued, that its imposition was no hardship to them The truth is, that the Ryots' complaints are chiefly on revenue matters, which are summarily redressed by the Amils, or Superintendent, as before observed

173 But though the Ryot has not under either system of fee or no fee, any wish or occasion to enter the Courts voluntarily as complainant, he is, under the abolition, unfortunately, and to his great vexation, very frequently dragged there

174 If a Potali, he is constantly annoyed by summonses to

sums decreed, compared with the sums sued for, has dwindled from seventy-one in 1831, to forty-three in 1837 in the former Division; and in the latter, from eighty-four, to twenty-two.

187. Again, no fine can make compensation to the state, for the abuse of its time and labour; and the power of awarding it could hardly be left to the native courts, nor the line defining its application be correctly laid down.

188. Were fines too, imposed with any approach to the frequency which the proportion of false and vexatious suits demands, there is little doubt that the judge, instead of being looked upon as the impartial and disinterested arbitrator, would incur the odium of a vindictive public prosecutor, eager to punish by indiscriminate fine all suitors who reasonably or unreasonably invaded his leisure, and added to the labours of his office.

189. The judge would therefore often hesitate before he made himself a mark for such opprobrium, and false suitors by no means meet with the discouragement they should; moreover, he would be assailed by the urgent and embarrassing solicitations of the losing party, to remit a fine which would seem to emanate so immediately from his mere personal irresponsible opinion and fiat, and all such solicitations would tend to sap his integrity or at least the public trust in it.

190. If however he be unusually upright and firm, the frequency of fines at first, would alarm the timid and ignorant from seeking justice at all in his court; and as the files have become loaded to the sacrifice of the honest suitor, so at his cost too would they be relieved.

191. The same objections lie against intrusting the power of fining to the Punchayets; to which may be added that, the delegation to them of this new trust would be entirely to alter their character of mere Jurors, and their excited feelings would prevent them from exercising it impartially.

192. Under the fine too, claims would be still exaggerated, confusion of jurisdiction would still remain, and Punchayets and witnesses be harassed and oppressed almost as much as they are at

present For fines are powerless, as already observed, towards those who cannot pay, and mere imprisonment is no punishment to them, while the wealthy can always find needy and unprincipled persons to put forward as Plaintiffs in false suits, ready to plead poverty as soon as they are discovered and cast

193 With respect indeed to Panchayets, many more observations might be made in derogation of the free admission of suits, and in recommendation of the Institution Fee

194 They are at present constantly engaged it may be said in the service of the state, to their great loss and inconvenience, and without the least remuneration, they are the only class indeed who labour without hire Their case is peculiarly severe, for the more respectable they are, the more they are harassed

195 The immense increase of litigation has become to these respectable and well disposed classes, a serious evil, and as may have been expected, their complaints have been loud and frequent Nor has it been easy to answer them If the occasion of their assembly only occurred now and then, the representation of the honor and trust thus conferred on them by the choice of the Government might probably have had a little effect, but it would be unreasonable to suppose that men can be persuaded to give up for days and weeks together their time and talents to the service of Government, merely for the honor of the employment

196 But that which chiefly tends to discourage and disgust these native jurors, is this, that after sacrificing their time, business, and personal convenience, in attempting to give a just decision, subject to the clamour and solicitations of the parties during the progress of the suit, and their reproaches and spite after its termination, they perhaps at last discover that the whole cause is a mass of fabrication, and that they themselves, together with the Court, have been duped throughout by the worthless and perjured plaintiff, who mocks their just indignation, and departs unpunished to renew his roguery in some other Court, and under different pretences.

197 It cannot be expected that Panchayetdars so often harassed to no purpose, and conscious of this daily perversion of their time

and labour, should much longer maintain that character for care and ability which has hitherto distinguished them, and rendered them such trust worthy assistants in the administration of justice. Once careless and indifferent to the objects of enquiry, it is greatly to be feared, that the evil would extend from civil to criminal cases, and the deterioration of Panchayets in the latter branch would be a misfortune to the country which no skill could remedy.

188. The Institution of the Fee would reduce the toil of these classes to a reasonable scale, and under the certain discouragement thus given to false claims, Panchayetdars would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they were labouring in the cause of Justice, not of imposition. The Institution Fee would do more, for it would provide funds for their remuneration, and take away every grievance now so loudly complained of.

199. And indeed, whether the Fee be restored or not, remuneration to Panchayets cannot be withheld on any just grounds.

200. It is no little recommendation to the restoration of the Fee therefore, that among other good results, it will produce funds for this purpose, and that in a mode the least objectionable of any that can be devised.

201. For, it should not be forgotten that the burthen of the Judicial Establishment, whatever it may be, is now borne chiefly, or it may be said wholly, by the Ryots, since it is a general charge on the State Revenues; but the litigation, whether false or true, lies among other classes, and the Ryots have neither caused it, nor profited by it; on the contrary the vexation it causes them, is a great grievance. It would seem then very unfair that they should be made not only to suffer it, but to pay for it; and that too, when it is possible, by an Institution Fee, to *levy directly and infallibly from the very party who demands the aid of the Courts, that exact proportion of the expence of the establishment which, as the State must demand it from some quarter, the litigant should certainly pay in preference to others.*

202. If the Right Honorable the Governor General should be satisfied upon a consideration of the foregoing facts and arguments, that the free admission of civil suits has within this Territory

been productive of serious evils, and that the re-establishment of an Institution Fee is the only arrangement which is likely to prove an effectual remedy, I would beg leave respectfully to suggest the restoration of the provisions on this head, which were originally contained in the Judicial regulations, and rescinded under the orders of the Government of India, as contained in your letter under date the 2d. September 1834.

203. With respect to the great objection often urged, viz. that a measure of this kind impedes justice, I feel persuaded that no man, however humble, will, if his case be at all probable, find any difficulty in raising the necessary fee; but if he should, the clause for the free admission of paupers will at once remove the impediment.

204. Should the principle of remuneration of Panchayets meet with his Lordship's approbation, it will not be difficult to devise such detailed rules for carrying it into effect, as may prevent all abuses.

205. In the Talook courts removed from great Towns, the causes are simple and soon disposed of; and as the duties of the Panchayetdars there are light, it does not seem expedient to provide any compensation for them unless the time necessarily occupied in the trial exceed two days.

206. In the Mooniff's Courts, where the business presses heavily on the Panchayetdars, a certain sum per diem should be awarded to each member, taking due care that the cause be not unnecessarily delayed for the sake of the pay.

207. For the Panchayetdar summoned to decide the intricate and important cases, either original or on appeal, which are brought before the courts of the Superintendents, the Adawlut, and the Commissioner, no certain sum can be prescribed: the amount of remuneration must depend upon the skill and labour exercised, and the expence and inconvenience suffered by the jurors; and it would seem best to leave the extent of the compensation to the discretion of the Head of the Court.

208. It is anticipated that the Institution Fee will provide ample funds for remunerating Panchayets in criminal cases, as well as civil, but if not, the experiment of remunerating Panchayets may

be introduced at first in such Courts only as may seem urgently to require it, and the extension of the system to the Talooks may be left to be determined by future experience.

209. In concluding this report I feel it my duty to offer to His Lordship some apology both for its length, and the delay which has attended its completion.

210. Had the system of administration in the two branches upon which I have had the honor to offer my remarks, appeared to me in every important respect adapted to fulfil the objects of good Government, or had the improvements even which I have ventured to suggest in the Judicial department, been such as coincided with the opinions expressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, much of the details I have given would have been superfluous, and I should not have waited so long before presenting the result of my own observation and experience.

211. But as all the opinions and information I could gather concurred in pointing out the necessity of introducing some decided alterations, I have been anxious to submit more fully the reasons on which my suggestions are founded, and to prolong the experience of the present system as late as possible, that the result when brought forward might be more certain and conclusive, and such as I trusted might justify the recommendation of the changes I have ventured to propose. I allude particularly to the re-establishment of the Institution Fee on suits, for the abrogation of which I myself, I may be permitted to observe, was at first a warm advocate, not only at the time of the abolition but for sometime afterward, when the increase of causes was fair and justifiable, before the chicanery of the Vakeels, and the mischievous propensities of the abandoned and immoral classes of the inhabitants, had discovered, in this liberal provision of Government, an easy weapon against their more peaceful and upright fellow citizens.

212. I am now compelled to confess I have been completely disappointed in this particular, and however much concerned, not only that my altered opinion should tend to a change at variance with the liberal views of the Honorable the Court of Directors, but that it

should be grounded on proofs of the prevalence of so much ill feeling and immorality among the people of this Territory, yet a sense of duty impels me plainly to express it, and unhesitatingly to recommend the only remedy which I can devise for an evil so dangerous and extensive as the unbridled and oppressive litigation in Mysore has become since the abolition of the fee.

BANGALORE,
25th April 1838.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

P. S. Since the conclusion of this report, a return (No. 9.) has been obtained from the Judgeed Moonsiff's Court at Bangalore, for the year 1837, which exhibits a much larger proportion of false and vexatious claims than have already been noticed in the previous statements. In that return the decrees are to the nonsuits as 82 only to 303. And of these 82 decrees only 13 are for the sums sued for. 18 are for sums exceeding half the amount sued for, and the rest shew the claim preferred to have more falsehood than truth in it. 32 decrees are for such trifling sums that the Am^l might have decided them even without the aid of a Panchayet, and there are others in which the amount given has not equalled in annas what was demanded in Rupees.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that the practice which has hitherto prevailed of selling, on account of the Sirkar, women who have offended against the rules of their caste, is henceforth prohibited. All public officers and renters are accordingly hereby forbidden, on pain of the severe displeasure of the Commissioners, to make or order any such sales, or to receive any profit or advantage therefrom, either for themselves or for the Sirkar. They are also prohibited from imposing or receiving, either for themselves or the Sirkar, any fine on account of adultery or of any offence against the rules of caste.

The intention of this order is merely to put an end to the practices of the public officers and renters which are above described; and not to prevent the settlement of such matters as are above alluded to by any other proceedings which may be conformable to law and usage.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
6th July 1833.

BY ORDER
(Signed) F. CHALMERS,
Acting Secretary.

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Mysore,

FROM

1854—55 TO 1855—56.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

From

*The Commissioner for the Government of the Territories
of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.*

No. 7.

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a Report on the Administration of Mysore from 1854—55 to 1855—56.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

NUNDYDROOO,
31st January, 1857.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,
FROM 1854—55 to 1855—56

IN obedience to the orders of Government conveyed in Mr Beadon's letter, No 1199 of the 21st September 1855, the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, has the honor to submit his Report of the Administration of those Territories from the year ending on the 30th of April 1856

The period to which the accounts have always hitherto been brought up is the 30th of June. In this Report therefore there may at first sight appear a little confusion in speaking of the Returns of the ten months as if they were the Returns of the entire twelve, but the two will be discriminated as much as possible, and in the next and all future Reports no such confusion can arise

JUDICIAL

The Judicial Commissioner, the Honorable Mr Devereux, having furnished a Report, dated the 27th ultimo, on the working of his Department, it has been thought best to give the result of his observations in his own words. A copy of the whole of his Report and of its accompaniments is sent in a separate packet

CIVIL JUSTICE

"The Civil Suits in arrears and filed in the local Courts of the Superintendents, Sudder Mooniffs, and Amildars, in the ten

"months ending on the 30th of April, were 11,265 original suits
 "and 765 appeals. Of the former 7379 were disposed of, and 82.1
 "per cent, or a little more than four-fifths, were decided in favor of
 "the Plaintiff. This result is to be attributed to the system of Fees
 "and Fines, which discourage the institution of groundless suits,
 "and, under the operation of which in the local Courts, Rupees
 "17,787 were imposed as Fees, and Rupees 164 as Fines, while the
 "whole sum of Fees and Fines in the local and central Courts was
 "Rupees 18,451 and Rupees 877 respectively.

"On the 30th April there remained undecided 3886 original
 "suits, which on comparison with the 7379 suits disposed of in the
 "ten months shews a general arrear of about five months. The Ju-
 "dicial Commissioner's attention will be given to the manner in
 "which this arrear is distributed over the 93 Courts in which these
 "suits were pending; but it may at present suffice to observe that
 "considerable progress has been made since April in disposing of
 "the arrears in several of the Courts.

"Of the 763 Appeals which were on the files 510 were dispos-
 "ed of, and of this number only 33.7 per cent were decided in
 "favor of the appellant. There remained on the file, on the 30th
 "of April, 225 appeals, which, on comparison with the 510 appeals
 "decided in the 10 months, shew also a general arrear of five
 "months. This result however does not correctly represent the
 "actual period in which appeals are in arrears, as in some of the
 "Courts the period is considerably longer."

"The number of appeal suits disposed of by the Hoozoor
 "Adawlut Court was 45 and the arrears were 7. There were no
 "original suits on the file.

"In the Commissioner's Court 61 appeals were disposed of,
 "leaving an arrear of 12 undecided.

"There were only 10 Civil Prisoners in confinement on the 1st
 "May last.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

"The Criminal Returns exhibit the offences which have been

“noticed by the Police, the sentences passed, the amount of property stolen and recovered, the number of prisoners in Jail, and the deaths by suicide, accident, &c, &c

“The Judicial Commissioner has divided the crimes and misdemeanours into four classes, the first of which contains those against the person or attended with violence, and in this class are placed not only offences such as murder, dangerous assault, and infanticide, but also gang robbery and highway robbery. “The latter crimes, though in fact directed against property, are committed by open violence, and constitute a very different class of crime from those offences against property which are surreptitiously effected, and which form the second division. The third class chiefly comprises offences which are against public law, such as perjury, uttering false coins, smuggling, &c. Under the fourth head will be found petty assaults and other petty offences.

“There were in the ten months 470 cases of crime against the person, or attended with violence, for which 1633 persons were charged and 538 were sentenced, being only 34 per cent of those charged.

“There were 2612 offences against property, comprising 5396 accused persons, of whom 2336 or 45 per cent, were convicted.

“Under the third head there were 303 cases, in which 607 persons were accused, and of them 311 or 53 per cent, were convicted.

“Under the head of petty assaults and other offences there were no less than 6235 cases, including 12,200 persons charged, and of this number 8801 or 75 per cent were sentenced.

“The great bulk of the whole, no less in fact than two thirds, will be found to consist of this latter class of petty cases, and their great number is not, the Judicial Commissioner conceives, a sign of the unusual prevalence of petty assaults, &c in Mysore as compared with other territories, but is owing to the fact that the Police authorities are at hand in every part of the country, and in the event of trifling police cases, reference is made to them without difficulty.

“The trifling nature of these cases is shewn by the record of sentences. Pecuniary fines were levied in 5354 cases, and the

"aggregate amount of the fines was only Rupees 8424, or an average of little more than 1½ Rupee. The minor punishments, including fines and imprisonment up to one month, comprised 10,833 persons out of the 12,036 who were sentenced.

"Sentences in excess of one month, and up to 15 years imprisonment, were awarded to 1195 persons, and 8 were sentenced to transportation. There was no capital punishment in the ten months under review, and the 1203 sentences last mentioned comprise the whole of the punishments awarded to offences of any considerable gravity.

"As the whole population of Mysore is stated at 55,35,441, the whole of the sentences passed affected 1 in 293·7 of the population, while the 1203 severer sentences, which exceed one month's imprisonment, affected 1 in 2938.

"There were on the 1st May last 1484 prisoners in Jail under sentence, and 74 under trial, and 78 prisoners had died during the ten months.

"The accounts shewing the amount of property stolen have only been received from three Divisions, but the Judicial Commissioner did not think it necessary to delay the Report until the receipt of the statement from the fourth. In those three Divisions the amount of property stolen was, omitting fractions, Rs. 38,686, and of this Rupees 23,164 were recovered and paid to the owners, while Rupees 15,521 were not recovered.

REVENUE.

In the Chittledroog and Nuggur Divisions, forming the northern portion of the Territory, the season was rather more favorable than in the preceding year. In the Astagram Division it was less so, and in Bangalore there was a total failure of the early rains. As however there was a fair average fall throughout the country in July, August, September and October, and as a fourth disastrous season in succession was hardly to be expected, all were sanguine that we

were once more to be blessed with an abundant harvest. In this we were doomed to be disappointed, for in November, when a few showers are absolutely necessary for maturing the dry crops, there was a total failure of rain, and, in the prospect, which then became certain, of a fourth scanty harvest, prices, already high, at once rose still higher, and grain continued at almost famine rates till the opening of the last monsoon, which in the eastern portion of the Territory set in in a style that had an immediate effect on the market.

The long prevalence of these high rates fell very heavily on the non agricultural classes, but pressed comparatively lightly on the cultivating Ryots, for, although their crops were scanty, and vast numbers of their cattle died for want of forage, yet the prices which they received for what remained of their crops was so high, that they were able to pay their rents with ease and to replace their farm-stock.

That the Revenue under such circumstances has not only not fallen off, but on the contrary risen considerably higher than in any former year since the assumption of the Territory, may be allowed to speak well for the exertions of the Officers of Government, and for the excellence of the Revenue system which they administer, of which full details were given in the Report which has been printed by the Government of India.

The Customary General Statement of Demand, Collection, and Balance, for the year ending on the 30th April 1856, with detailed statements from the four Divisions corresponding therewith, will be found marked, No 1 A, B, C, & D, in No 1 in the Appendix.—In this statement it will be observed that the "Collections" are only for ten months, viz from the 1st July 1855 to the 30th April 1856.—The collections for May and June 1855 having been included and finally adjusted in the accounts of the year 1854—55, while those for May and June 1856, amounting to Rs 17,29,904 4 4 are reserved for the accounts of the year 1856—57.

The above arrangement has been rendered necessary by the recent orders of Government.

L A N D.

The Items which constitute the Land Revenue, and the amount derived from each this year are as follow ;

<i>Wet Land</i>	{	Money Assessment . . .	14,82,891-3-8	
		Buttaye (or Division of Crop between the Circar and the Ryots) .	5,66,180-6-3	20,49,071- 9-11
<i>Dry Land..</i>	{	Money Assessment	21,58,545-8-7	
		Buttaye.	2,29,356-4-0	23,87,901-12- 7
<i>Bagayet (or Cocoa and Areca Nut Gardens.</i>	{	Money Assessment .	5,74,688-5-1	
		Buttaye.	63,488-2-7	6,38,176- 7- 8
<i>Miscellaneous Gardens (Betel Leaf, Plantains, Potatoes, Poppies, &c. and Kitchen Gardens.</i>	{	Money Assessment . .	1,53,607-1-2	
		Buttaye..... ..	3636-6-8	1,57,243- 7-10
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	{	Money Assessment . .	1,19,627-7-1	
		Buttaye.	43,010-5-8	1,62,667-12- 9
<i>Mulberry Gardens</i>		Money Assessment	57,755- 8- 3	
<i>Coffee Plantations..</i>		Money Collections	40,729- 3- 4	
<i>Kayem Gootah, or permanently assessed Villages</i>		... ..	63,102- 1- 4	
<i>Jody Enam, or lightly assessed Villages</i>		... ..	1,32,803-13-10	
<i>Jody, or lightly assessed Lands</i>		... ..	45,322-15- 0	
Total of Land Revenue, Rupees.				57,34,786-12- 6

The demand or settlement under this head for the preceding year amounted to Rupees 53,83,714-10-6 showing an increase of Rupees 3,51,072-2-0. This increase has been owing to an extension of dry cultivation in the Chittledroog, Astagram, and Nuggur Divisions, and to the high prices fetched by the Circar share of the Buttaye grain, more particularly in the Bangalore Division.

CUSTOMS OR SAYER.

Full details of the Sayer System as it existed under the Rajah's Government were given in the Report which has been printed by the Government of India ; and a separate Report on the whole question of Taxation in Mysore is now under preparation as directed in Para-

graph 12 of the letter from Government, No. 686 of the 7th February last. Materials have also been collected for a Report on the best mode of collecting a revenue from Coffee, as ordered in the letter from Government, No. 686 dated 7th February last.

The Saver at present consists of excise and Town Duties, and the amount of collections in the past year was as follows —

Hawlut or Excise duty on Arcca Nut, at 1½	
Rupee on the 1st sort, per maund, at 12	
annas on the 2nd sort, and 6 annas on the 3d	4,65,850- 3-8
Duty on Pepper at 8 annas, per maund	9,592-10-5
Do Cardamums at 4 Rupees, per maund	5,942- 8-0
Excise and Town Duties on Tobacco	1,01,679- 7-0
Do Do on other articles	2,00,184-15-8
TOTAL RUPEES	8,73,240-12-9

The total collections under this head for the preceding year amounted to Rupees 8,92,001-12-3 shewing a decrease of Rupees 18,751-15-6. This decrease is in some degree owing to the abolition of a vexatious Tax, called Adees Coss, which was levied at fairs and festivals from the retail dealers who erected booths on those occasions, and also of the duty on colored thread used by weavers. It is satisfactory to observe that in the important item of Arcca Nut, the principal production of the Nuggur Division, there was an increase of Rupees 14,314-13-6.

ABKARY.

The Abkary Revenue is collected partly under Circular management, and partly under Ezarah or Contract. The amount of collections during the year under review was as follows —

Bangalore Cantonment, and 4 miles round	
it, under Government management	Rupees 1,62,520- 3- 7
37 Talooks under Government management	4,03,347- 0- 2
43 Talooks farmed out	2,05,194-13- 1

TOTAL RUPEES 7,71,062- 0-10

being an increase of Rupees 11,591-2-7 over the previous year

Until 1847—18 the Abkary of the Bangalore Cantoument was put up to Auction and farmed out to the highest bidder, but as it became manifest that owing to a combination among certain wealthy men, by which they were able to bribe away or frighten away all competitors, a fair price was never realized, the Commissioner determined to take it under the immediate control of the servants of Government. Since that time the revenue derived from this source has been steadily on the increase, and, after deducting all expenses, has risen from Rupees 98,610-0-0 to Rupees 126,981-10-11, which the Superintendent of Bangalore considers to be about the Maximum, it is likely to attain. Besides the great advantage which has resulted to the Government from the change of system, the public has likewise benefited in being supplied with a purer and more wholesome article than was furnished by the Contractors.

S T A M P S.

An attempt was made under the native administration to raise a revenue from the sale of Stamps, and on the institution of the Commission a new set of rules, in modification of the old ones, was drawn up, and made public throughout the country.—In civil suits, whether original or appeal, some of the pleadings or exhibits are required to be written on Stamped Paper, but they are sold for the execution of Bonds and other Deeds, at rates regulated according to the sums for which they are respectively required to be written. Documents of this nature if not executed on Stamped Paper are not admitted into the Courts, without the payment of a penalty of ten times the amounts of the proper Stamp.

The Stamp Papers are consigned through the Superintendents of the Divisions, to the charge of the Amildars and Sheristadars in the Talooks, who are not permitted to dispose of a single paper without writing on the face of it the name of the purchaser, the date, and the purpose for which it is required. This course was adopted to check forgery and illegal contracts, and is considered to have been attended with a good result as far as these objects are concerned.

But it must be admitted to be somewhat inquisitorial, and it is perhaps owing to this, as much as to the proverbial reluctance of a native to make any payment however small which there is any chance however slight of his being able to evade, that the great majority of bonds, &c. are executed on plain paper.

The Revenue derived from Stamps in the year under review was Rupees 5,718-12-5.

SALT.

Earth salt is found in many of the Talooks of Mysore but is principally produced in the Chitteldroog Division. As a general rule it is only the poorest inhabitants who consume it, but in some places it is used in preference to sea salt, and is extensively given to cattle. It is not considered unwholesome. There are 2681 places where it is manufactured. The quantity exported into the Bellary District during the past year was 4696 maunds, valued at Rupees 665, and the quantity consumed within the Territory was 5,92,650 maunds, valued at Rupees 1,05,580. The average price of each maund of 24lbs is 2 annas and 10 pie.

The amount of Revenue from the salt pans was Rs. 11,524 0-8, besides the excise and Town duties upon the article, which amounted to a further sum of Rupees 7,365-12-4. There are no duties on sea salt.

OPIUM.

The Poppy is cultivated in some of the Talooks of the Bangalore Division. It is planted in highly manured garden land, and generally in rotation with the potato. The rent of the land varies from Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rupees 58 per caody of 10,000 square yards, being, according to the calculation of the Superintendent of Bangalore, an average of Rupees 7-12-2 per acre. The crop comes to maturity in three months. The Opium made from it, which is very impure, is for the most part exported to Masulpatam, Kurnool, Cuddapah and the Nizam's territories, a small quantity only being reserved for consumption in Mysore. Besides the land rent paid to Government, an

excise duty of 4 per cent is levied on all opium sent beyond the frontier, and 2 per cent on what is consumed in the Territory.

Since the assumption of the country the cultivation of the Poppy has extended. In 1831—32 the produce was 424 maunds, while that of the past year was 1739 maunds, paying a duty to Government of Rupees 5544.

The market price of Opium per maund is as follows :—

1st Sort	Rupees 234-0-0
2nd Sort	„ 163-0-0
3rd Sort	„ 139-0-0
4th Sort	„ 87-0-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head comes the following Items which realized the sums set opposite to each.

Mohaturfa, or Taxes on Houses, bazaars, looms and oil mills	Rupees 3,70,018-15-4
Amrai or Taxes on production Trees	83,887- 9-4
Sundry small Farms, Licenses, &c., &c. ...	1,06,575- 4-4
Total	<u>6,50,511-13-0</u>

This tax is of an uncertain nature, and in the present year shows a decrease of Rupees 6976-13-0, as compared with the preceding year.

EXTRA REVENUE.

There are besides other sources of Revenue, which produced among them Rupees 2,51,156-6-7. The principal of these Items is the Sandalwood, which has increased 5 Rs. 45,525-15-8 over the sum produced in the preceding year. Against this has to be balanced a falling off of Rupees 31,205-6-10 in the revenue derived from other articles. The demand for Sandalwood, and the prices paid for it, are entirely regulated by the fluctuations of the Bombay Market, and is put to auction at times and places made

known in advertisements. The bidding is almost entirely confined to the Parties of the Western Presidency and their Agents.

GENERAL REVENUE RESULT

The total amount of the Settlement or Revenue Demand for the past year was Rupees 82,98,687-15 9 which, including the arrears of the previous years, on collection, was swelled by the circumstances previously mentioned, to Rupees 83,88,951 1 0 being an increase of Rupees 5,26,567-14 7 over the preceding year, and the highest amount realized since the assumption of the Territory, as will be seen by the accompanying list

1831—32	Company's	Rupees	43,97,035	4	0
1832—33	Do		55,50,137	8	9
1833—34	Do		58,25,750	8	0
1834—35	Do		67,70,277	3	6
1835—36	Do		76,57,751	9	8
1836—37	Do		71,13,703	13	7
1837—38	Do		69,30,581	8	0
1838—39	Do		71,91,818	7	0
1839—40	Do		77,50,139	6	11
1840—41	Do		76,18,125	7	5
1841—42	Do		75,66,381	6	5
1842—43	Do		75,64,855	1	5
1843—44	Do		72,59,119	7	1
1844—45	Do		72,89,665	10	0
1845—46	Do		71,00,370	3	7
1846—47	Do		70,01,072	14	4
1847—48	Do		79,26,751	6	11
1848—49	Do		80,03,330	6	8
1849—50	Do		80,03,053	11	0
1850—51	Do		78,37,210	14	0
1851—52	Do		80,18,077	7	3
1852—53	Do		78,07,926	11	9
1853—54	Do		82,07,026	11	9

1. The Establishment of Officers by which a general scheme of Education can be conducted.

2. The Schools which are to be established directly by Government, or indirectly by means of grants in aid.

3. The practical application of the scheme, the difficulties to be encountered, the extent to which it can be at once introduced, and the manner in which present arrangements may be modified in consequence.

5. I should further observe that, as the circumstances of Coorg are in a great degree different from those of the chief part of Mysore, I propose first to confine myself to the scheme as applicable to Mysore, and afterwards to make some remarks on the mode of applying it to Coorg.

6. I have placed in a statement marked A the establishment of Officers which may be required to Superintend a system of Education in Mysore, and have assigned to each such rates of pay as with reference to their duties, to the scale of salaries obtaining in other Departments in this Territory, and to strict Economy, appears to be necessary. The rate of travelling allowance assigned is based on that in use in Mysore.

7. The first Officer is a Director of Education on Rupees 900 a month with travelling allowance, and an Office costing on the whole not more than Rupees 400 per month.

8. In regard to the three succeeding grades, viz: two Inspectors, four Deputy Inspectors and twenty Sub-Deputy Inspectors, it may be observed that the plan is based on an estimate that one Sub-Deputy Inspector may suffice for four Talooks. Four Talooks contain on an average about 1,300 square miles, or an area between 35 and 40 miles on each side, and it is to be expected that by giving his attention during successive periods to each of these sub-divisions, one officer may suffice for this area. It is possible that experience may point out the necessity of some modification in the number of these officers. In regard to the grades of Deputy Inspectors, the same remark is doubtless applicable, but as I do not anticipate that the question is likely to arise for a considerable time, it does not at present require further notice.

9 In framing a system of Schools throughout the Mysore Territory, the first point to be looked to must be the Civil sub divisions of the country, and with a view to elucidate these, I annex, in Statement B, a table of these circles both in Mysore and Coorg. It will be observed from this table that there are four Divisions in Mysore, each of which is presided over by a Superintendent, and has a population varying from 623,000 to 1,127,000 that there are 80 Talooks, each under an Amildar with an average population of 44,000 souls,—and that the minor sub divisions are 982 Hobbies, each under a Shaikdar averaging 3600 souls, and 34,553 villages, with an average population of 102. I have placed in Appendix marked C, a statement of the Schools which may be established in these sub divisions. The first on the list, after the central college which I postpone noticing for the present, are four Anglo Vernacular Schools of a superior class, one for each Division. Experience has shewn that a School of this description can be maintained at Shemoga at the expense of Rupees 250 a month. My further enquiries lead me to believe that this is a sufficient sum, and I have accordingly adopted that as the standard. I have further added 20 Rupees a month as an allowance for three Scholarships, being one per annum at the rate of 10 Rupees, as an eventual expense contingent on the establishment of a central college. I have placed at the foot of the Statement C, a schedule of the various rates of pay which form this aggregate. In practice probably the maximum there stated need not often be reached.

10 There are now three English Schools, two at Toomkoor and Shemoga, the head quarters of the Chittledroog and Nuggur Divisions, and one at Hassan, the head quarters of the sub division of North Astagram, in the localities in which three of the four set down may be maintained, but in the last named place it is doubtful whether so large a school will ever be required. There remain unprovided for the two head quarter stations of Bangalore and Mysore (Astagram). The wants of Bangalore are already more than efficiently supplied by Mr Garrett's Institution, and there is at Mysore an English school maintained by His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

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I do not therefore propose to establish an English School in either of those localities, but I have set down a fourth school in the list to provide for the contingency of either of the two last Institutions being discontinued.

11. The next item in the list is 80 Talook Schools, with a master receiving from 15 to 25 Rupees.

12. The present pay of a Canarese School Master in the Country is from 5 to 9 Rupees. In placing in the estimate a remuneration of from 15 to 25 Rupees, I did not contemplate giving that amount to any mere Canarese Schoolmaster, but to those individuals who have been properly instructed under an improved system of education, and to such as where a Normal School is in operation, may have received a certificate of fitness. The establishment of three grades of 15, 20 and 25 Rupees will I believe be a proper remuneration for such persons, and one which, combined with the prospect of eventually rising to better paid employments in the same line, may be expected to retain their services in the department.

13. In addition to the expense of a schoolmaster, I have set down a sum of 6 rupees a month for scholarships, connecting the Talook with the Division school, the particular amount payable to each scholar, and the period for which it should last, require to be made the subject of future consideration.

14. I have also set down 4,000 Rupees for village schools throughout the whole Territory, and finally 250 Rupees each for two Normal Vernacular schools.

15. One of these schools will be near the Bangalore Pettah, a sum for its erection having already been sanctioned. For the situation of the other I would name no locality at present. There are peculiar difficulties attending the establishment of schools under competent Canarese schoolmasters in Coorg and the west of Mysore, in consequence of the indisposition on the part of inhabitants of the eastern country to take permanent employment in the Jungles of Coorg, and of the Nāggur Mulnaad, and to provide efficient schoolmasters it will I believe be essential to have a Normal school, sufficiently near those districts for the Natives of those parts to attend them.

There can be no difficulty in getting inefficient schoolmasters on any pay whether high or low, but to obtain a body of Masters combining efficiency with a readiness to reside in the districts I have named, will require much time and consideration as to the means to be employed for that end. The whole subject of Normal schools in fact, will require a much more prolonged attention than can now be given to it.

16 The two above mentioned branches of expenditure, officers and schools, are set down as costing respectively Rupees 64,080 and Rupees 48,400, or a total of Rupees 1,124,80. Five per cent on this amount may be stated at Rupees 5,624 and this sum therefore in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, may be set down in the estimate for grants in aid.

17 In the event of such a system as I have proposed in the preceding paras, receiving the sanction of the Government of India, several questions will immediately present themselves. I will there fore point out such as have occurred to me.

18 I have set down in the scheme eighty Talook schools, but I have already been informed that if assisted by grants in aid some bodies or individuals may be desirous of establishing some Talook schools. The terms of such grants have not it is true, been yet published in Mysore, and possibly when it is found that a sum equal to the grant must be contributed from private sources, these intentions may come to nothing. But should they be carried into effect, it appears to me desirable that the Government should withdraw from those localities, which are chosen for private exertion, and leave the field open to it. This is a question which would require an early decision.

19 In the event of a grant in aid being made in such a case as is supposed in the preceding para, and the conditions required for such a grant being complied with permanently, the permanence of the grant would also appear to be proper, and if this plan was carried to a considerable extent, more than 5 per cent on the whole Educational Expenditure might be necessary.

20 There is further an important question in regard to school fees. Are fees to be required of the scholars at all Government

sioner. For the supervision of the Division and Talook Schools alone, some of the two higher grades of Inspectors would suffice. Before any appointments of the lowest grade, the Sub Deputy Inspectors are made, it would be desirable that the Department should be formed, and contain officers with some practice in their duties:

25. The preceding paragraphs have been taken up with a scheme of Institutions which do not exist. It is time that I should now describe these which actually do exist in connection with the Government. A Return of those will be found in Statement D, and the aggregate amount which is paid to them is seen to be Rupees 17,680.

26. An examination of this Return shows that the Government allowance constitutes by far the larger portion of the income of these institutions. I believe I am correct in stating that for most of them it constitutes in reality the whole money income. These allowances it is remarked in Mr. Edmonstone's letter of the 30th September, contravene in various ways the rules in regard to grants in aid. This is undoubtedly the case, and I think it would be right to make known to the Government of India that they were with two exceptions granted previous to the receipt of the orders passed by the Honorable Court of Directors in their Despatch of 1854. They are in fact subsidies and not what are now called grants in aid. The Commissioner availed himself of the presence of men of great ability in the instruction of youth, and made pecuniary grants in favor of the institutions established or supervised by them. It was in fact their presence alone which could have given rise to the advance which has been made in Education. The present state of things, however, if a scheme of Education is to be set on foot by Government, will require some modification. - I shall therefore describe it.

27. The English and Canarese School at Shemogah is one which in this letter it has been proposed should be a Division School, and Anglo Vernacular School of the superior class. It has now an allowance of nearly 240 Rupees a month, and this is the whole of its income, that which is stated to arise from the sale of books being in fact nothing, as the whole price of the books is debted in the expenditure, and the sale price, about one quarter of the cost, is credited

as income. There being no other supervision available, this School was placed under the supervision of Mr. Garrett, who has long been a member of the Committee of Education. That gentleman, or one of his associates, has from time to time visited the School, and has superintended its management and discipline. The sum of Rupees 600, which appears in the column of other sources of income, is the estimated value of the time and care so given. I do not anticipate that it will be possible at a like expense to give to it, when under Government management, an equally effective supervision. If however this school is ordered to be withdrawn from Mr. Garrett's care, and placed under the supervision of a Director of Education, there is I believe nothing to prevent it. The buildings belong to Government and the income is derived from the same source. It would only be necessary to fix a period at which the transfer should take place.

28. The case is somewhat different with respect to the school at Toomkoor, which it is also proposed to form into a Division School. At this place the School-room now in use, I understand, belongs to the Wesleyan Mission, while the schoolmaster's house was built by and belongs to the Government. In other respects, as regards income and supervision, the management has been the same. If therefore this school is to be placed under a Director of Education, the occupation of the present School-room must be discontinued.

29. The English School at Hassan requires no remarks, as it is under the management of the Superintendent of Astagram. It is on a smaller scale than the two former ones, and its prospective outlay may probably be confined to Rupees 100 a month.

30. I stated above that there are two exceptions in which grants have been made to Schools since 1851. These are the Mootacherry English School and a female Hindu School at Bangalore, to which grants have been made to the former before and to the latter after, the 1st May last, on the recommendation of Major Hoines, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner. These allowances stand on somewhat peculiar grounds. The former is for the education of the children of

a large colony of European pensioned soldiers at Bangalore. The youths educated there will in course of time become fit for employment in the Public Works, Telegraph, and other Departments, and at a future time attention may be specially directed to this subject. The latter is I believe the first instance in Mysore of Female Hindu Education set on foot by respectable Hindus, and both are supported to a certain extent by private subscriptions.

31. It remains for me to notice the Native Educational Institution at Bangalore, with its contonment branch, which has been established by the Wesleyan Society under Mr. Garrett's management. The allowance to this Institution is Rupees 800 a month. The buildings belong to the Wesleyan Mission, and are valued by them at Rupees 150 a month. The time of the Missionaries who conduct it is set down at the rate of Rupees 450 a month, thus forming an aggregate estimated contribution from the Mission of Rupees 600 a month.

The Education afforded in this institution is far superior to any thing that has yet been seen in Mysore. There is a very complete Scientific Apparatus worth at least £1,000, and I have reason to believe that the instruction given there is highly valued by the many families which profit by it. The course of instruction has already been fully detailed in Major Haines' letter from this Office, dated 8th July last. The manner in which the income is to be in future expended has been made known to me in a letter from Mr. Garrett, in which the question of the permanence of the allowance from Government is incidentally adverted to. I have not felt myself authorized to make any reply in regard to this question. Under any circumstances, even if it were proposed to apply to it the Government rules for grants in aid, the allowance would not I presume, in justice to the exertions which have been made, and the results which have attended them, and to the impossibility moreover of supplying its place without a considerable time for preparation, be withdrawn without a long notice.

32. The consideration of this Institution brings me to the question of a Central College, whose place it now in some degree

fills I have in an earlier paragraph set down in the scheme of Education the allotment of certain scholarships to the Division schools with the view that the holders of these should attend the Central College. I am not certain that it would meet the views which have been expressed by the Honorable Court of Directors, if these scholarships involved attendance at the present Educational Institution. If not, it would be requisite that the scholarships should remain in abeyance.

33. In the event of a Central College being at any future time established in Bangalore it would be desirable to procure information regarding the experience which will have been obtained in other parts of India, and to make a separate Report upon the subject.

34. I proceed now to consider the application of a scheme of education like the above to Coorg. A reference to statement B, will shew the subdivisions of the country. There are six Talooks with an average population of 18,163, and an average area of 367 square miles, and there are 504 villages averaging 222 inhabitants, and nearly 4 and 2-5th square miles. There are 130 inhabitants to the square mile in Mysore, but only 50 in Coorg. The density of the population is in the ratio of 1 in Coorg to 2 and 3-5th in Mysore. It is therefore a very thinly peopled country. Moreover the inhabitants live chiefly in separate houses, scattered through a jungly and hilly country, and the head places of the Talooks seldom have more than five or six houses. The establishment of a school at one of these places would seem therefore not to be a hopeful undertaking. Nevertheless I am assured that the contrary is the fact. The inhabitants of Coorg are very well off, and are represented as being anxious for a good education for their children, and willing to pay a higher sum for it than could be expected in any part of Mysore. If a really good school was established at the head places of Talooks, or in some cases perhaps at another more convenient spot in the Talook, I am led to believe that a good attendance might be expected, perhaps forty or fifty boys, and that those residing within three or four miles would come daily, while others more distant would put up at the place. There are already Government Schools in Coorg,

which are stated in detail in Appendix D, but a glance at the remuneration of the masters confirms the impression I have derived from other sources, that in connection with a system of sound education their value is trifling, and that their abolition would not affect the scheme now proposed. Six Talook vernacular schools on the footing of those of Mysore would cost 120 rupees a month. Whether the establishment of a superior English School, on the footing of those proposed for Mysore, is called for or not, I am not at present able to say. If established, it would be substituted for the present one, and would complete the system in accordance with that of Mysore. It might perhaps be established on a tolerably efficient footing for Rupees 150 a month. In this case some scholarships might be established, to connect the Talook Schools with it, but I apprehend it would not for a long time be of any effect to offer such prizes to induce attendance at a college at Bangalore, owing to the distance, and to the indisposition of the Coorgs to reside out of their own country. I do not enter more fully into this subject partly because my information on the subject is incomplete. I am not fully aware in which of the Talooks the best prospects for a school exist. There is further a difficulty in getting good schoolmasters to reside at these remote places, and some doubt whether good ones can be procured at all. To keep a system of schools in full vigour, it will be necessary in Coorg, even more than elsewhere, that frequent visits should be made by an Inspector, and to make these visits really useful, the Inspector should be a man of peculiar qualifications. In regard to the requisite inspection of any schools which may be established in Coorg, I think this may at first be carried out by the occasional visits of such an officer from Mysore, and should it hereafter be found that a separate officer is required, the necessity for it can be reported on when this occurs. The travelling allowance of such an officer would have to be charged to Coorg.

35. In place of such a system as has been roughly sketched above, Mr. Moegling proposed to establish one himself aided by a subsidy from Government. Mr. Moegling's application may be considered as emanating from one who had set before himself three

tasks, the whole of which however are doubtless directed to one end. These are the proselytizing of Coorg, the instruction of the youth of Coorg, and the creation of a Vernacular literature in the Canarese language. For all these three tasks, he is peculiarly qualified. After his first arrival in Coorg some years ago, one of his pupils, a Coorg of good family, became a convert to Christianity. There was a good deal of excitement in the country in consequence, and the pupil returned to his family. Notwithstanding this, I am assured that were Mr Moegling, to set up a permanent School, the Coorgs would willingly attend it, that he is popular among them, and has their confidence, and that it is expected that the father of the pupil who was converted would send his younger children to the school. Mr Moegling, however, I am credibly informed, has not sufficient means at his disposal to enable him to avail himself of the rules for grants in aid, and he must, I believe, either hold a school under Government support, or not conduct one at all. The tenor of the Despatch on Education of 1854 from the Honorable Court of Directors, would have led me to entertain serious doubts whether the Government of India would consent to Mr Moegling being permanently placed at the head of a Government system of Education, in consideration of the proselytizing spirit which he might be expected to carry into his Educational labours. Nevertheless, his personal position among the Coorgs, his experience in instruction, and his great attainments as a Canarese Scholar, point him out as peculiarly fit for such a charge if that objection could be removed. I do not doubt that schools in Coorg superintended by him, would produce a much greater result, and be carried on more efficiently, than a like number under Government management, so far as the latter can be expected to act for a considerable time. Mr Moegling has resided in Coorg for some years, and has therefore in a great measure overcome the difficulties which would beset any other person.

36 As a translator, employed in forming a Canarese literature, with an object in view similar to that of the Vernacular literature society in Bengal, I believe Mr Moegling would be able to do good service to the cause of Education, and I should, in accordance with

not to appoint Masters without ascertaining their efficiency by some test, a provision which may render the establishment of such schools a slow process, but will render it a more effectual measure.

That a fixed sum be set apart for the expense of the Department, including the Institutions now supported, those which may be hereafter established, the grants-in-aid, and the officers.

43. In the foregoing letter, I have included in one view and in one set of accounts, the scheme of education for both Mysore and Coorg, I beg that I may be specially instructed if this plan is to be discontinued. It is recommended by the consideration that it exhibits at one view the whole of the facts of one circle of management, and further, that the Returns for Coorg alone, are on so small a scale as scarcely to be a fit subject to fill with them alone, a set of the Educational statements which are required by the orders of Government.

44. In conclusion I have the honor to request that whenever the Notification regarding grants in aid may be published, an officer may be appointed to carry on the duties of Director, as I shall not have it in my power to devote the requisite time to the business which will consequently arise.

45. The requisite judgment and knowledge of the Canarese language, may doubtless be found among the officers of the Commission, should one of them be rendered disposable for that duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

BANGALORE,

(Signed) H. B. DEVEREUX,

15th November 1856.

Judicial Commissioner.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

No 118.

From

LIEUT GENERAL SIR M. CUBBON, K C B

*Commissioner for the Government of the Territories
of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.*

To

G F EDMONSTONE, Esq

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM

Dated NUNDYDROOO, 26th November 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor with reference to the correspondence

From Secretary to Government of India, No
1214 of the 2d April 1855
From Do No 1232 of the 21st Sept 1855
From Do No 222 of the 5th Feb 1856
From Do No 522 of the 25th April 1856
To Do No 74 of the 17th July 1856
To Do No 7 of the 17th July 1856
From Do No 4919 of the 23d Sept 1856
From Do No 5003 of the 30th Sept 1856

noted in the margin, to
forward, for submission to
the Right Honorable the
Governor General of India
in Council, the accompa-
nying copy of a letter,
dated the 15th instant,

from the Honorable Mr Devereux, Judicial Commissioner, detailing
the Scheme of Education which he recommends for adoption in
Mysore and Coorg, which, as far as this subject is concerned, he
naturally considers should be treated as one Territory

2 Mr Devereux's letter is so full and so clear, and, to my
mind at least, enunciates such moderate and reasonable views, that
it would perhaps be sufficient if I merely notified my concurrence,
and respectfully recommended the proposed system for the favorable
consideration of Government

that he has been able to attain a measure of success in the teaching of the Coorgs; moderate it is true, but still far beyond what in three years I could have hoped for, and which it would be a pity for the Government to put an end to. Mr. Moegling's withdrawal of his proposals, to which Mr. Devereux refers, extends only to the offer of his services in the formation of a Canarese Literature—and not to his continued employment as a teacher of youth.

13. My recommendation that the allowance for the school should be raised to Rs. 250, is grounded on the fact that any qualified teachers proceeding to Coorg would, on account of the climate, require a larger salary than if they were serving in Mysore.

14. Education, at the Head Quarters of each Division, being thus provided for, Mr. Devereux proposes to extend the benefit of good schools to the principal places in each Talook, very properly commencing with those whose inhabitants evidence a desire to possess such Institutions, and who shew a willingness to pay the fee, without the exaction of which, in his opinion as in mine, no native will be convinced that he is not conferring rather than receiving a boon.

15. When the system is fully developed, which however will not be for some years, the whole expense of these schools, including the salaries of European superintendents, and properly qualified teachers, will be under a lakh and a quarter, an annual charge which it will not be difficult to meet out of the revenues of Mysore, so long as they continue on their present footing.

16. Such is the outline of the system, the details of which are fully entered into by Mr. Devereux, and which I think he justly characterizes as affording the means of gradually carrying out the orders of the Government of India, and at the same time involving no necessity for taking steps which must be retraced, or for appointing inefficient men, as would inevitably be the case if an attempt was made to work the whole machinery at once.

17. It only remains for me to advert to the question of the appointment of a Director referred to in the two last paragraphs of Mr. Devereux's letter, and which is rendered necessary by the fact that the time of the Judicial Commissioner is too much taken up to

admit of his bestowing the personal supervision necessary for such a charge. Should the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council approve of Mr. Devereux's suggestion, I shall have no difficulty in submitting the name of an officer from among my Assistants, who would, with a little experience of the actual working of the system, be in every respect qualified for the appointment.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NUNDYDROOG,

26th November 1856

(Signed) M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Report of Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer, despatched to the Commissioner on the 7th November last, and forwarded to Government on the 14th idem, will serve to shew what was done under this head during the past year. Colonel Green says very truly that "the new modelling of the Public Works Department in Mysore, its consequent overwhelming amount of official labour, the want of adequate time, and the very great difficulty in getting materials to answer new forms, have all combined to make the statements imperfect." In fact, since the transfer of the executive into the hands of the new Department of Public Works, the revenue servants, one and all, complain that their labours have been much increased by what was meant to be a relief to them, and that public business of every sort, and among others their collection of materials for this report, has been much delayed in consequence. It is to be hoped that the new machinery will soon settle down into working order, but in the meantime the effect has been as above stated.

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of the Duke of Wellington, it is interesting also as a very favorable specimen of the architecture of the Mussulmans of Southern India.

Including Rupees 25,780-8-7 expended under the orders of the Madras Government on military buildings, the whole amount laid out on Public Works was Rupees 5,26,000, which likewise comprehends Rupees 13,000 of expenditure in Coorg.

POST OFFICE.

There appear to be no facts connected with the administration of the Post Office in this year which can be considered to have borne either favorably or unfavorably on the interests of Mysore.

FINANCIAL.

An Abstract account current, and a detailed statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory from the 1st July 1855 to the 30th April 1856, being ten months, will be found in the Appendix. As will also two other statements, one exhibiting the particulars of the balance, and the other the particulars of the increase or decrease of the expenditure for ten months, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Marked
A, B, C, and D.

The Net Balance in the General and Provincial Treasuries on the 30th April 1856 was Rupees 43,10,416-14-5 as shewn in the statement marked C.

The two heads, under which the increase of expenditure has been considerable, are the Maramat and the Judicial. The increase in the former amounts to Rupees 41,845-10-5, and has been caused by a more liberal outlay on public works, as justified by the state of the finances as well as the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Under the Judicial head the increase has been Rupees 20,392-8-9. This is owing to a greater amount of Batta having been paid to the convicts in the four Divisions, to the pay of the

Bangalore Judicial establishments having been increased, and to other augmentations of the preceding year, which only appeared then for broken periods, being entered on the present occasion for the entire ten months.

There is also a Statement (marked E, in the Appendix) shewing the whole of the receipts and disbursements of the year 1855—56 from July to April, being ten months, as called for by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their Despatch transmitted with Mr. Grey's letter, No. 867 of the 10th November 1849. This statement shews also the amount of the Surplus and the purposes to which it has been applied.

SUBSIDY TO THE HONORABLE COMPANY

The annual subsidy of Rupees 24,50,000 as settled by the treaty of Seringapatam, was paid over in the usual manner to the Government of Madras, as was likewise Rupees 50,000 the rent of the Island of Seringapatam.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Balance shewn as due to the Madras Government, in the statement submitted to the Government of India, with the Commissioner's letter of the 16th July last, No. 72, was Rupees 1,98,291-8-0, and has been paid off in the year under review. The whole amount, principal and interest, which has thus been paid on account of arrears due by the former Government, has been Rupees 56,91,660-12- $\frac{1}{2}$.

INCOME OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH.

A Statement (marked F, in the Appendix) gives particulars of His Highness the Rajah's fifth share of the Net Revenue of the Territory, for the ten months ending on the 30th April last, and an explanatory account current of the same (marked G) is also submitted.

The amount of the Rajah's fifth share for the above period was

Rupees 7,01,407-12-11, which if added to his fixed stipend of Rs. 3,50,000 makes a total income of Rupees 10,51,407-12-11.

The balance due to the Rajah on account of the above sum, as exhibited in His Highness' account current, was Rs. 2,38,363-13-10 on the 30th April last. Of this he has since drawn Rs. 71,422-12-1, and the remaining balance of Rupees 1,66,941-1-9 is held at his disposal in the Commissioner's Treasury.-

MILITARY.

There are seven regiments of Irregular Cavalry, called Silladar Horse, and Four Battalions of Infantry, called Barr, belonging to the Mysore State. The former consisting of 2757 Horse, are available for service beyond the Frontier at any time the British Government may require them. A small Detachment of these Silladars were attached to the establishment of the late Governor General when on the Neilgherry Hills, and were understood to have given satisfaction to His Lordship. The Barr Regiments make a total 1679 Rank and File. These Troops are distributed through the country, the Cavalry for the most part at places which afford the greatest facilities for procuring forage, and the Infantry at stations occupied by permanent Cutcheries and Treasuries. The Superintendents of the Divisions avail themselves at their discretion of the services of these troops for Treasure Escorts, and in aid of the Police, reporting the same to the Military Assistant to the Commissioner.

The Statements marked in the appendix, No. 1,2,3, connected with this head, are given in the Appendix.—1. The strength of the Silladar Horse on 30th April last.—2. The strength of the Barr on the same date.—3. The annual statement of Military Disbursements up to that date, as called for by the Circular letter in the Political Department No. 1476 of the 7th June 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

There has been a considerable increase in the population of Mysore since the assumption of the country. The first census was taken in 1840—41, when the number of inhabitants was found to be 3,050,713. The next census was in 1851—52 when the population had risen to 3,460,606 being an increase of 409,933 in ten years. Since that period annual returns have been regularly obtained. In 1854—55 the population was 3,535,441, and in 1855—56, 3,629,577 shewing an increase in the twelve months of 94,136.

The mode in which this population is distributed is shewn in the accompanying Table, to which may be added the number of inhabitants and houses in the five principal Towns.

	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>
BANGALORE . . .	162,979	21,639
MYSORE	55,356	11,091
SERINGAPATAM . . .	15,853	5,221
TOOMKOOOR	9,604	2,459
SHEMOGAH	12,671	2,605

These returns do not affect the minute accuracy of an English Census, but they are sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, and, in connection with the revenue returns, fully establish the fact that the country is steadily advancing in a course of material prosperity. The average population of each square mile is 134.

	Above 12 years of age	
	Males.	Females.
Bangalore Division, including Cantonment.	3,84,162	3,51,881
Chittledroog Division.	2,27,215	1,93,060
Astagram Division including Yellandoor & Seringapatam.	3,73,637	3,44,188
Veggur Division.	2,04,507	1,90,921
	1,189,541	1,079,978

EMIGRATION.

There can hardly be said to be any emigration from Mysore. It was at one time visited by crimps from Pondicherry and Madras, but the people having been put upon their guard, they only succeeded in picking up a few vagabonds of whom the country was well rid.

On the contrary the tide is the other way, and Bangalore owes its position of one of the most populous cities in Southern India, to a considerable degree, to the number of immigrants who have made it their residence.

AGRICULTURE.

The subject of land tenures and cultivation was fully treated in the Memorandum which has been printed by the Government of India.

FORESTS.

The western portions of the Nuggur and Astagram Divisions contain extensive Forests abounding with valuable Timber, which however had suffered materially from the mischievous system of renting which existed under the native administration, when no trees were protected except Sandal, Cardamums and Pepper. This protection has been since extended to Teak, Blackwood, and the more valuable Timber Trees. The Commissioner however is sensible that much remains to be done for the proper development of the resources of these Forests, and with the permission of the Governments of India and Madras, will solicit Doctor Cleghorn, who has been recently appointed Conservator of Forests in the latter Presidency, to give him the benefit of his advice as to the proper steps to be taken. As Dr. Cleghorn already holds a trifling appointment under the Mysore Commission, and as the interests of Mysore and Madras must be thoroughly identified in any measures affecting the forests which form their boundaries, the best plan probably would be to place the conservancy of the forests of both under the same individual, the pay of the extra establishment, and half his own salary, being defrayed from Mysore.

Plantations of Teak were lately formed along the banks of the Toonga and Budra Rivers in Nuggur, but sufficient time has not elapsed to justify the statement of an opinion as to the result.

Efforts have also been made to induce individuals to plant Topes and Avenues of Trees along the high-roads, by holding out offers of waste land to such as spend their money in this way; the land being lightly assessed for the years during which watering and protection are necessary. About forty thousand trees have been planted on this understanding.

MINING.

It may almost be said that Iron is found everywhere in Mysore, and nothing but fuel and skill are required to make it a great iron producing and exporting country. As it is it produces enough for its own rude wants, and supplies besides a considerable quantity of iron and steel, and manufactured implements and vessels, to the neighbouring districts. The quantity produced in 1855—56 was 107,003 maunds, of which 42,681 maunds valued at Rs. 05,181-0-0, and 3,354 maunds of Steel, valued at Rupees 10,985, were sent beyond the frontier. A capitalist, possessed of the right to employ Mr. Bessemer's process, could hardly find a more promising field.

Gold is found in small quantities throughout the country. It is possible that science and the practical experience of the Diggings might point out a way to produce more of it, but with the rude means at the disposal of the Mysoreans the amount extracted barely pays the expense of the labour.

The Commissioner is not aware that other metals exist in the Territory.

SURVEY.

Immediately after the conquest of the country a general topographical survey was made by Colonel Mackenzie of the Madras Engineers who subsequently became Surveyor General of India. While Poorniah was Dewan, a Revenue Survey was made, but it was necessarily very imperfect at the time, and after the lapse of fifty years, the records have become extremely defective, advantage being taken of the insurrection to destroy the Survey papers pretty generally, and in some Talooks they are not forthcoming at all. Nothing has since been done in the way of any general measure, but a good

deal has been effected by measurements of particular lands to check the Shanhogues in their attempts to falsify the Records. The Commissioner is fully alive to the inestimable value of a *thoroughly scientific* Revenue Survey and Assessment, and if the financial state of the country continues to prosper will not fail to solicit the Government to place the necessary establishment at his disposal.

VACCINATION—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

The subjoined Report of Dr Kirkpatrick, Medical Officer in charge of the Commission, will shew the present state of this Department in the Mysore country.

“The Medical duties now to be reported upon are those performed at the Head Quarters of the Commission in Bangalore, and at the Head Quarters of each Superintendent of Division, and also of Vaccination throughout the Mysore Territories, except that within the Garrison and Town of Bangalore which is under the superintendence of the Garrison Surgeons.

The Medical Establishment attached to the Commission and charged with the performance of these duties, consists of an Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of the Commission at Bangalore, an Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of the Nuggur Division, eight Apothecaries of various grades, and a moderate number of Native Dressers and inferior Hospital Servants. Attached to the Durbar of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, and under the orders of the Commissioner is the Durbar Surgeon, but his duties are not included in this statement.

At Bangalore, there is in the Fort a Dispensary for out patients which was first established in 1633, a room in the Commissioner's Office being used for the purpose, subsequently in 1849 it was located in a new building, in the Pettah there is a Hospital and Dispensary which was commenced on a small scale in 1839, but which proved so popular and useful as to render its removal to a better situation necessary, and to require the building in 1847 of a suitable Hospital capable of comfortably accommodating 50 patients, a separate ward for Brahmans to hold 16 sick, was added to the Pettah Hospital in

1852, and a further addition is now being built to give accommodation for 5 Kometies and 12 Lingayets: not far from the Pettah Hospital there is a Lunatic Asylum which can accommodate 40 men, and 15 women, it was opened in 1850, a smaller place of custody for Lunatics had existed for 2 years previously in the Cantonment. A Leper House was opened in the Pettah in 1845, in it there are usually about 35 inmates, the building is however small and badly situated, and consequently a larger one is being erected in a better place. In the Cantonment there is a Dispensary, opened in 1834, to meet the requirements of the Officers of the Commission and their families, of the Police and Public Works Establishments, and of the Cantonment Jail; and in the Cantonment Bazar a Hospital for 70 in-patients which was opened in 1852. A Depot of Medical Stores is kept at Bangalore for the supply of the Bangalore Hospitals and of the Divisions, &c. The above statements as to the duties and Establishment are now given, because this is the first record of the kind that has been called for.

The following table shows the number of sick treated at the institutions in Bangalore during the year 1855—1856.

	Remained 1st May 1856.	ADMITTED SINCE.												TOTAL.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1856.	February.	March.	April.	
Fort Dispensary.	7	36	14	26	18	17	23	33	27	19	33	26	48	326
Pettah Hospital and } In	47	40	62	56	73	63	53	92	83	57	67	51	62	805
Dispensary. } Out	43	339	714	693	677	774	874	1024	826	984	994	953	916	10,311
Lunatic Asylum.	32	10	6	5	7	2	7	5	8	7	7	2		111
Leper Asylum.	43	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	57
Police Establishment. ...	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	0	0	6	4	2	6	33
Cantonment Jail.	13	44	48	74	68	31	37	24	29	35	37	56	57	573
Cantonment Bazar Hospital, in Patients. }	31	52	70	81	60	52	72	78	79	96	58	68	85	891
TOTAL.														13,107

122 operations of some importance, and many other minor ones, were performed at the Pettah and Bazar Hospitals. The number of deaths was 44 in the Pettah Hospital, or 54.6 of the sick treated; In the Lunatic Asylum 9, or 8.1 per cent; and in the Bazar

Hospital 8.5 or 9.5 per cent; The deaths include 3 from epidemic cholera in the Pettah Hospital and 18 in the Bazar Hospital. The average numbers daily treated were $58\frac{1}{2}$ in and $50\frac{1}{2}$ out patients at the Pettah Hospital; 47 in the Lunatic Asylum; 8 at the Cantonment Dispensary; $10\frac{1}{2}$ in the Cantonment Jail; and 55 in the Cantonment Bazar Hospital. The average daily fresh admissions were 2 into the Pettah Hospital, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ into the Bazar Hospital. The classes of disease causing the greatest number of admissions into these two Hospitals were intermittent Fevers, affections of the bowels, venereal diseases, ulcers and injuries; the greatest numbers of deaths occurred from dysentery, cholera, and dropsies. The condition of many of the sick on admission, but particularly of those in the Cantonment Bazar Hospital, was miserable in the extreme, their constitutions being quite broken by want, old age, exposure, bad habits, and long continued disease; several men died within a few hours of admission. The year was one of considerable scarcity, the rains having partially failed (only 21 inches instead of the average 36 having fallen) in this and the neighbouring districts, food was necessarily dear, the poor must have suffered more than their usual privations, and the effect of these privations was evident in the wretched appearance of many of the patients. The amount of relief given to the suffering poor in the Pettah and Bazar Hospitals has of course been considerable; many persons have been fed, clothed, and restored to health in these Hospitals, who could have found little or no assistance from the inadequate means of the Poor House, or of casual charity.

During the year there were treated in the Pettah Hospital 168 Mussulmans, 12 Tamools, 1 Armenian, 2 Parsees, 109 Brahmins, 1 East Indian, 1 Proboscis, 5 Rajpoots, 19 Mahrattas, 205 Canarese, 213 Gentoos, 10 Lingayets, 27 Kometies, 23 Pariahs, 1 Killary, 6 Juloes, and 2 Koorhars; In the Bazar Hospital 1 European, 118 Mussulmans, 25 Tamools, 4 Candahrees, 1 Puthan, 9 East Indians, 12 Portuguese, 9 Canarese, 10 Mahrattas, 110 Gentoos, 1 Komety, 1 Pullies, 3 Theers, 2 Wudders, 4 Koorburs, 574 Pariahs, (chiefly gentlemen's and barrack servants,) 10 Chucklers, and 2 Totals.

This enumeration shows that members of almost all classes of the Native population have sought admission into these Hospitals. Most of the resident Europeans and East Indians have a claim for or obtain medical treatment elsewhere, and consequently are seldom admitted, and indeed these Hospitals are only meant for Natives, and have not suitable accommodation for patients of European extraction; the few that were admitted were vagrants. The greater number of the patients were residents of Bangalore, a good many were travellers from other stations, and some were inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, who had come into Bangalore for the purpose of being treated in Hospital.

Of the 111 inmates (85 males and 26 females) of the Lunatic Asylum, 16 were Gentoos, 28 Mussulmans, 30 Pariahs, 24 Canarese, 3 Mahrattas, 6 Tamools, 1 Juley, 1 Rajpoot, 1 Brahmin and 1 Liogayet. This shows that fully one half of the admissions were from among the Mussulmans and Pariahs, a proportion far larger than these castes bear to the population in general. The causes of mental derangement seemed to be in 51 the abuse of Gaojah or opium, in 2 drunkenness, in 9 Epilepsy, in 5 Paralysis, and in 44 unascertainable. Thus it appears that not only were the admissions most numerous from among those classes of the Natives who are known to be the most dissipated, but the use of intoxicating drugs was the cause assigned for the mental disorder in nearly one half of the cases. In 17 of the 72 admissions their heads were more or less deformed, in 4 there were marks of injury to the head, in 7 their heads were noticed as being merely of average size, and in 44 were well shaped and without marks of injury.

The expenses of the year for the Pettah Hospital and Brahmin ward were (exclusive of European Medicines) for pay of Establishment Rs. 2413-13-5; Dieting Rs. 1343-15-9; Clothing Rs. 66-2-6; Country Medicines Rs. 492-10-5; Miscellaneous supplies Rupees 224-6-9; Total Rs. 4,541-9-10.

The expenses for the Lunatic Asylum were, for pay of Establishment Rs. 552-0-0; Dieting Rs. 1015-3-7; Clothing Rs. 74-9-6; Miscellaneous supplies Rs. 86-15-5; Total Rs. 1728-12-6. Medicines were supplied from the Pettah Hospital.

The expenses for the Bazar Hospital were for Pay of Establishment Rs. 1164; Dieting Rs. 1268-5-10; Clothing Rs. 146-9; Miscellaneous supplies Rs. 455-2-6; Country Medicines (including the supply for Cantonment Dispensary and Jail) 432-11-3; Total Rupees 3,466-12-7.

During the year 57 lepers have been supported in the Leper Asylum; of these a considerable number have died, and some have left the Asylum: the usual number resident was 35. All of those admitted were miserable objects in an advanced stage of their loathsome disease, who sought admission to be maintained during the remainder of their wretched existence, and who thus ceased to annoy the public as beggars of the most disagreeable kind. A new building of a larger size is being built for the Leper Asylum, and there is no doubt that plenty of occupants ought to be found for it, for whether Leprosy be again becoming more common, as some suppose, or no, it is certainly a very frequent disease in Bangalore, and one affecting all castes of natives.

The duty performed during the same year by the Apothecary attached to the Commissioner's Office Establishment, in the Divisions, and at the Yelwal Residency (by the Medical Establishments attached to them) is shown in the following table.

	Admitted since 1st May 1957.	ADMITTED SINCE												Total.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1850	February.	March.	April.	
Commissioner's Establishment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	18	5	10	15	60
Bangalore Division Establishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	8	18	9	6	6	56
Do Do Inhabitants	0	67	20	0	0	1	17	15	105	105	218	318	81	1037
Astagram Do Establishment	1	10	5	9	5	8	11	2	4	12	11	8	7	93
Do Do Inhabitants	4	33	13	34	33	33	33	28	7	12	26	31	63	349
Chitiedroog Do Establishment	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	5	4	6	25
Do Do Inhabitants.	3	3	9	11	11	4	24	19	9	9	8	8	9	127
Nuggur Do Establishment	7	24	13	35	40	21	33	16	22	20	22	27	18	307
Do Do Inhabitants	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	36	36	40	35	44	43	263
Shemoga Sudra Hospital } In	18	11	19	17	24	38	28	31	18	20	28	34	19	317
Do Brahmin Do } Out	3	1	4	4	4	5	6	10	3	4	9	6	5	64
and Dispensary.	35	189	234	277	315	323	350	203	272	291	243	260	342	3430
Yelwall Dispensary	7	47	50	52	57	31	39	45	61	39	32	0	0	451

TOTAL . . 3579

Of the above only those in the Shemogah Hospital were in-patients. The popularity of the Shemogah Hospital and dispensary must be considered great, for the town in which it is situated is of only moderate size. The Hospital was only opened in 1850; and the large attendance upon it shows that there is little backwardness among the natives in applying for the benefits it confers. The detachment of Native Infantry having been removed from Yelwal, the Dispensary there was discontinued in the month of March.

Besides administering to the sick of the Superintendent's Establishments, and to some of the inhabitants, the Division Medical Officers have occasionally to prepare supplies of Medicines for distribution in the Talooks when there are Epidemic visitations, and to inspect the Vaccination in their Divisions. During the year 1855—56 cholera did not work much havoc in Mysore; in the Bangalore Division, exclusive of the Cantonment, 617 persons were reported to have died of cholera; in the Chittledroog Division 67, and in the Nuggur Division 4; Total 728. In the Cantonment of Bangalore, it existed for several months, but was at no time prevalent. 21 deaths, as previously mentioned, were caused by it, in the Pettah and Bazar Hospitals.

The sums paid for European Medicines by the Mysore Commission Government during the year 1855—56, amounted to £ 308-1-3 for medicines procured direct from England, and to Rs. 366-14-3, for those got from the Medical Stores at Madras; the clearing and other charges on the former were Rs. 253-6-6, and the Carriage and Commission charges on the latter Rs. 52-12-3; the whole cost for European Medicines therefore (at the exchange of 2 shillings per Rupee) was Rs. 3,753-11-0. But although the above is the sum actually expended, it must not be supposed to be the real expenditure for the year, as two payments for different years happened to be paid during the period, and part of the stock fell to be issued, in the succeeding year. The expenditure for country medicines was for the stores Rs. 56-12-0 for the Hospitals in Bangalore as previously stated Rupees 025-5-8 (which however includes cloth for dressing and many other appliances), and in the Divisions

Rs 303 8 6, and the cost of Carriage of two annual supplies of Medicines during the year from Bangalore to the Divisions amounted to Rupees 105-43 6 The total cost of Medicines therefore was Rs 5,145-2 8

VACCINATION.

The numbers vaccinated during the same year by the 54 Vaccinators, who are employed in the Mysore Territories is thus shown

	May 1855	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January 1856	February	March	April	Total
Vaccinated in the Mysore Territories 1855-1856	5 153	3 231	5 350	1 423	2 109	5 147	3 079	2 250	2 007	5 003	2 950	3 503	60 000

Of which 50,000 were successful and 2592 unsuccessful cases

The Apothecaries also vaccinated in the same year 1047 persons

The 54 Vaccinators do duty in the 80 Talooks of the Mysore country, and are transferred from Talook to Talook when necessary. There are three grades of Vaccinators on the respective pays of 8, 10, and 12 rupees a month, and each Vaccinator is expected to vaccinate 10 persons for each rupee of his pay, or suffer a proportionate fine. Diligence is encouraged by the prospect of promotion, and a small money reward at the end of the year to the most active Vaccinators of each Division. In many parts of the country Vaccination is as popular and as much sought after as it well can be, considering the apathetic character of the people, its value is well understood, and the private inoculators who were formerly pretty numerous have been completely deprived of their occupation by the preference which is given for the Government Vaccinators. The lymph now in use is of good quality. Only 98 deaths from small pox were reported during the year from the District, but this number is doubtless far below the reality. To enter further into details of the Medical duties would probably cause this paper to exceed the bounds which are desired.

(Signed) J KIRKPATRICK, M D

BANGALORE,
27th October, 1856

Surgeon to the
Mysore Commission

It only remains for the Commissioner to apologize for the late date at which this Report has been submitted, and for the many points in which he fears it will be found wanting. He has every confidence that he will be able to supply all omissions and submit the next annual statement within the prescribed period, and that it will tell a not less satisfactory story than the present one, of the steadily advancing prosperity of the country. For this result the Commissioner claims no merit to himself. He has had the good fortune to enjoy the confidence and support of his superiors, and the aid of a body of zealous and efficient assistants, among whom he will take the liberty of especially mentioning Major Haines, who has been the Superintendent of the Bangalore Division for thirteen years, during the whole of which period the Commissioner is unable to call to mind a single occasion on which his proceedings have not met with entire approval; Captain Cunningham, First Assistant and Secretary, who is conspicuous for his talents and extensive knowledge; and Captain Clerk, who has managed the difficult Division of Astagram since 1853 in a most satisfactory manner. The two other Superintendents of Divisions, Major Dobbs and Major Porter, are absent on sick certificate in England. They are both able and meritorious officers, and have lost their health in the zealous discharge of their duties.

(Signed) M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

NUNNYDROOO,

31st January 1857.

P. S. It has occurred to the Commissioner that any attempt to convey an idea of the system pursued in Mysore would be incomplete without the insertion of a specimen of the ordinary Tammanbounhy Reports which are required annually from the Superintendents. With this view a copy of Major Haines's last Report on the Bangalore Division is now appended, and the Commissioner trusts that the Government will agree with him in considering it a clear and modest description of a year's work which would reflect credit on any administrator.

(Signed) M. CUBBON.

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF MYSORE, 1855—1856.

- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c. marked No. 1. under the Revenue Head.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c. of the Bangalore Division, marked A, in No. 1.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c. of the Chittledroog Division, marked B, in No. 1.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c. of the Astagram Division, marked C, in No. 1.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c. of the Nnggur Division, marked D, in No. 1.
- 9 Statements shewing the particulars of each head of Revenue in the four Divisions, from No. 2 to 10.
- 4 Statement marked A, B, C, and D, under the Financial Head.
- 4 Statement marked E, under, Do. Do. Do. "
- 1 Statement marked F, under the Head of Income of H. H. the Rajah.
- 1 Statement marked G, under, Do. Do.
- 3 Statements marked 1, 2 and 3, under the Military Head.
- 1 Major Haines' Jumma-bund Report dated the 3d. November 1856 with 3 enclosures.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NUNDYDROOG,
31st January 1857.

(Signed) M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

No. 1540.

From

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR M. CUBBON, K. C. B.
*Commissoner for the Government
 of the Territories of His Highness
 the Rajah of Mysore.*

Dated FORT WILLIAM, 14th April 1857.

SIR,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 7, dated the 31st January last, transmitting a Report on the Administration of Mysore for the years 1854—55, and 1855—56, ending 30th April 1856, and in reply to communicate the following remarks and orders.

2nd. The report, as admitted in its last paragraph, is long after date. There can, therefore, be no utility in reviewing it. The results which it exhibits are satisfactory.

3rd. No comparative Statement of Crime appears to have been submitted. This is a defect which you are required to supply in future Reports.

4th. His Lordship in Council approves of your suggestion to place the conservancy of the Mysore Forests under the same individual, who is charged with the supervision of the Forests in the Madras Presidency, the pay of the Extra Establishment required for the former, and half his own Salary, being defrayed from Mysore. You are authorized to exercise your own discretion in carrying on the above at such time and in such manner as you may find most advisable.

5th. Measures will be taken to give every publicity to that

paragraph of your Report which refers to the Iron Ore found in Mysore.

6th. The Governor General in Council has much pleasure, while acknowledging the success of your administration, and the ability with which it has been uniformly conducted, in recognizing the claims which Major Haines, Captain Cunningham, and Captain Clerk, have established to the favorable notice of the Government; each has been distinguished, in his sphere of duty, by zeal, intelligence, and devotion to the public service, and they all merit, Major Haines especially, the approving thanks of His Lordship in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th April 1857.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Mysore,

FROM

1855—56 TO 1856—57.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

From 1855—56 to 1856—57

JUDICIAL.

In the Judicial Department of the Mysore Administration this year has been marked by the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. The object of this appointment was to relieve the Sole Commissioner from an amount of work which was found to interfere injuriously with his labors in other departments. The office was first temporarily filled by Major Haines, the Superintendent of Bangalore, who while in charge of that important Division had shewn himself particularly qualified for an office of this nature. Major Haines took charge on the 22nd May 1856, and was relieved on the 8th September, by the Hon. Mr. Devereux of the Bengal Civil Service, who was formerly himself a Superintendent under the Commissioner of Mysore, and well acquainted with the local Judicial system and the habits of the people.

2. The subjects which are to be remarked upon in this Department are the Civil Courts, the Criminal Courts, the Police, and the system of Public Instruction.

3. The number of Courts, whether of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, is as follows —

Memorandum of the Number of Courts in the Mysore Territory

DIVISIONS	Superintendents	Principal Sudder Moonsiffs.	District Moonsiffs.	Town Moonsiffs.	Sar Amins.	Amildars.	Total.
Astagram..	1	1	1	1	1	25	30
Bangalore	1	1	0	1	0	12	12
Chitaldroog	1	1	1	0	0	18	21
Nuggur	1	1	1	0	0	15	18
<i>Total</i>	4	5	3	2	1	50	95
Hoozoor Adawlat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Judicial Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Grand Total</i>							97

The above shews a total of ninety-five local Courts, of which ninety-one are subordinate Courts under the general control of four Superintendent's Courts; and two other Courts, the Judicial Commissioner's, and the Hoozoor Adawlut, which have jurisdiction over suits arising in any part of the Mysore Territory.

4. The two Town Moonsiffs, and the Sur-Ameen's Courts are in the large cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the former having exclusively Civil authority, and the latter both Civil and Police. The returns of their respective operations are placed under the head of Talook Courts, whose place they in fact supply.

CIVIL COURTS.

5. The operations of the Civil Courts during the year, in Original Suits, are embodied in the following Abstract Statement.

Abstract Statement of Original Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts of the Mysore Territory, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Remain- ing on the File on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.			Remain- ing.	Per centage in favor of Plaintiffs.
				In favor of the Plaintiffs.	In favor of the Defendants.	Total.		
Superintendent's Courts.	20	8	28	11	7	18	10	61.1
Moonsiffs Courts.....	292	457	749	375	123	500	249	75.4
Talook Courts.....	3,574	8,161	11,735	7,156	1,906	9,362	2,373	79.6
Hoozoor Adawlut... ..	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
<i>Grand Total . .</i>	<i>3,886</i>	<i>8,627</i>	<i>12,513</i>	<i>7,843</i>	<i>2,038</i>	<i>9,881</i>	<i>2,632</i>	<i>79.1</i>

This table shews that in the Superintendent's Courts 18 Original Suits were disposed of, and 10 remained on the file; in the Moonsiff's Courts 500 were disposed of and 249 remained on the

file; and in the Talook Courts 9,362 were disposed of, and 2,373 remained on the file. The total number disposed of was 9,881 original suits, of which 79·4 per cent were decided in favor of the Plaintiffs, and the total number remaining undisposed of was 2,632.

6. The next Table exhibits a comparison between the operations of the last and of the preceding year.

Comparative Statement of Original Suits disposed of, and those remaining in arrears, in the Courts of Mysore between 1855—56 and 1856—57.

	Disposed of.				Remaining in Arrears on 30th April.			
	In 1855 1856	In 1856 1857	Increase	Decrease	1856	1857	Increase	Decrease
Superintendent's Courts	20	18	0	2	20	10	0	10
Moonsiff's Courts	468	500	32	0	292	249	0	43
Talook Courts.	8,362	9,362	1,000	0	3,574	2,373	0	1,201
Hoozoor Adawlut	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Grand Total</i>	8,850	9,881	1,031	2	3,886	2,632	0	1,254
Net Increase 1031					Net Decrease 1,254			

From the above it will be seen that on the 30th April 1856 there remained on the file of all the Courts an aggregate of 3,886 Original Suits, whereas at the end of April 1857 there were only 2,632 Suits

7. There has thus been a net decrease of arrears to the extent of 1254 Suits, or nearly one-third of the arrear of the preceding year.

8. Of the large number disposed of in the past year, it will be observed that the Hoozoor Adawlut, the Superintendent's and the Moonsiff's Courts, disposed of only 519 original suits, while 9362

were disposed of in the Talook Courts. The arrears in the first-mentioned Courts were 259, while, in the 83 Talook, &c. Courts, they were no less than 2,373. In considering how the still-existing arrears may be still further diminished, it is manifestly to the Talook Courts that the attention should be mainly directed, and the information requisite for forming a judgement in regard to the prospect of such decrease of arrears will be found in the following return of their operations.

Statement of Civil Suits in Talook &c. Courts in the year 1856—57.

DIVISIONS.	No. of Courts.	Remained	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	TALOOKS.		
							Total No. of Suits.	Disposed of.	Arrears.
Astagram. . . .	27	795	1,866	2,661	2,209	452	98-6	81-8	167
Bangalore.	23	1,180	3,393	4,562	4,289	291	100-2	186-1	128
Chittledroog.	18	502	785	1,287	808	479	71-5	41-0	266
Nuggur.	15	1,088	2,117	3,205	2,057	1,118	213-6	137-1	765
<i>Total,</i>	83	3,571	8,161	11,735	9,362	2,373	111-4	112-8	286

9. A great difference is shown to exist in the activity of these Courts in the various Divisions. In Bangalore, excluding fractions, an average of 208 suits per Court was on the file, and 191 were disposed of, leaving an average arrear of only 13. In this Division the greatest number was filed and disposed of, and there was the least arrear. On the other hand in Nuggur there was a greater average number on the file, viz. 213, but a less activity in disposing of them, only 137 per Court being decided, and an average arrear of 76 suits per Court remained at the end of the year. On this subject Mr. Devereux writes that "great credit is due to the local officers in the Bangalore Division for the satisfactory result of their labours, but

"the great experience of the Superintendent of Bangalore, Mayor, Haines, and the care and attention which he has devoted to this subject, must be held to be the main cause of the efficient working of the Civil Courts in that Division." And he adds that "it is not perhaps a too sanguine expectation that in the course of some time equal activity and equally satisfactory results may be exhibited by the Courts throughout the rest of the country."

10. To this end the condition of all the Courts has been carefully examined, and small additions to the establishments of some of them have been made, which are expected to furnish the means of relieving most of those Courts of a considerable part of their arrears during the current year.

11. A judgement of the capacity of the Courts to deal with the current business may be formed from the subjoined statement of the Suits filed and disposed of since 1840, in which year the present rules concerning the institution of Suits were established.

Statement of Original Suits lodged, and those decided from the year 1840 up to the 30th of April 1857, distinguishing those for real and personal property.

YEARS.	Lodged including arrears			Decided			Per Centage between Columns 4 and 7
	For real property	For personal property	Total	For real property	For personal property	Total	
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
1840	752	6368	7120	423	4153	4618	65
1841	526	5254	5780	337	3503	3845	67
1842	419	4677	5096	255	3076	3331	65
1843	439	5082	5528	298	3443	3741	68
1844	403	5835	6237	273	4221	4494	72
1845	418	6054	6472	305	4211	4516	70
1846	424	6340	6764	208	4506	4774	70
1847	407	6209	6616	226	4512	4738	72
1848	459	6876	7335	290	4903	5193	71
1849	552	7397	7949	323	5101	5424	68
1850	751	8393	9144	512	5619	6060	66
1851	876	6598	9474	433	5692	6125	68
1852	802	10488	11290	435	6964	7399	66
1853	735	11234	11969	423	7823	8246	69
1854	714	11115	11827	415	7538	7953	67
1855	714	11825	12539	341	8189	8570	68
1856	727	12010	12737	399	8458	8850	69
1857	700	11813	12513	474	9407	9881	79

12. The past and the preceding years are there shewn to be those in which the greatest number of Suits has been instituted, while the proportion of decisions in the past year to the total number on the file is much greater than in any previous year.

13. The next table shews the

*Abstract Statement of Appeal Suits filed and disposed of in the
Several Courts of the Mysore Territory from
1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.*

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Remaining on the file 30th April 1856, Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.		Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857			Remaining.	Per Centage in favor of Appellants.
				In favor of Appellants.	In favor of Respondents.	Total.		
Superintendents' Courts.	81	170	251	70	101	180	71	42
Moonsiff's Courts.	144	559	703	251	337	601	112	43
Hoozoor Adawlut.....	7	65	62	21	20	60	12	48
Judicial Commissioner's Court..	12	64	80	13	50	63	17	21
<i>Grand Total</i>	244	852	1,096	357	517	881	212	12.1

From this it will be seen that the number remaining, filed, and disposed of, in all the Appeal Courts, was respectively 244, 852 and 881, while 212 remained on the file. Of the Appeals, thus disposed of, 357 or 41 per cent, were decided in favor of the Appellant, but notwithstanding that nearly half the Appeals were thus advantageous to the Appellant, the result must on the whole be considered to bear favorable testimony to the working of the Courts, as the 881 Appeals bore a ratio of only one in ten to the 8850 decided cases of the preceding year, and a still less ratio to the 9881 decided cases of the past year.

Of the 884 Appeals which were disposed of 230 were in suits for real, and 654 in suits for personal property. The result of the Appeals is here subjoined.

TOTAL										
Total No of Appeals disposed of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT ENTERING INTO MERITS			DECIDED UPON MERITS						
	Remanded	Settled by Razee-namahs	Total	Original decrees confirmed	ORIGINAL DECREES REVERSED					Total decided upon merits
					Tully reversed	About one half reversed	About three fourths reversed	Allowed more than the Original decrees	Total reversed	
884	0	22	2	505	180	82	42	53	357	803
per Centage		2	2	57	21	9	5	6	41	98

In 1854 the number of Appeals disposed of was 828, but this was the only instance until the past year in which it reached that amount.

The subjoined Table exhibits the number of Appeals disposed of in the last and the preceding year.

CLASSES OF COURTS	DISPOSED OF				REMAINING IN ARREARS ON 30TH APRIL			
	In 1855-56	In 1856-57	Increase	Decrease	1855	1857	Increase	Decrease
Superintendent's Courts	156	180	2	0	81	71	0	10
Sudder and District Moonsiff's Courts	481	591	110	0	144	112	0	32
Hoozoor Adwulat	54	50	0	4	7	1	5	0
Judicial Commissioner's Court	73	63	0	10	12	17	5	0
<i>Grand Total</i>	766	884	118	14	244	210	10	34
Net Increase 118					Net Decrease 32			

The above result is satisfactory as shewing that there has been an increase of 118 Appeals disposed of, and a decrease of 32 in the arrears.

A return of the subject matter of Suits, both Original and Appeal, is here subjoined.

NATURE OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.		APPEAL.	
	Decided.	Remaining	Decided.	Remaining
I. SUITS AFFECTING LAND.				
Mortgage.	29	14	0	1
Free land.	206	93	117	41
Mercee land.	11	4	2	1
Houses	159	34	63	15
Shops	24	71	10	2
Gardens.	13	10	14	3
<i>Total</i>	472	226	221	63
II. PERSONAL PROPERTY.				
Debt	9,369	2,392	656	142
Religious fees, dues, &c. ..	0	0	1	1
Hereditary rights, offices, fees, &c.	2	1	2	1
Marriage,	37	12	4	2
Adoption.	1	1	0	0
<i>Total ..</i>	9,409	2,406	663	146
<i>Grand Total,</i>	9,891	2,632	884	212

The far greater number of Suits was brought for debt, under which head no less than 11,761 were on the file. Those for land are comparatively few, and, including all the classes of Suits affecting land, were only 698. This is owing to the fact that the disputes concerning cundayum land, which forms the greater portion of the land of the country, are settled summarily in the Revenue Department, according to the old custom of the country. Of the 2632 original Suits, which remained undecided, no less than 2392 were Suits for debt.

There is another point of view from which the Suits that have been decided may be examined, viz. whether they have been decided under the course of procedure prescribed for regular Suits, or under that laid down for small Suits up to twenty rupees.

COURTS.	TOTAL NO. OF SUITS DECIDED.		
	Up to 20 Rupees.	Above 20 Rupees.	Total.
Superior Courts, Viz. Hoosoor Adawlut, Superintendents, and Sudder and Dis- trict Moonsiff's Court.	0	519	519
Talook Courts including Town Moonsiffs	4,011	5,351	9,362
Total	4,011	5,870	9,881

Upwards of 40 per cent of the whole number decided were Suits for twenty rupees and under, and this large proportion may, it is apprehended, be held to indicate that the Civil Courts efficiently dispose of all classes of Suits.

The Fees which were imposed in Civil Courts were Rupees 26,258, and Rs. 24,406 were collected. A small sum was remitted after investigation, but there still remained a considerable amount due, much of it on account of former years, and an enquiry which is not yet completed, was in progress at the end of last year for the purpose of finally disposing of that which has been for some time due.

A table of these results is exhibited on the following page.

The Fines in Civil Suits amounted to Rs. 780 8 8, the results of which are also exhibited in the subjoined Table.

Table of Fines imposed in Civil Suits from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857; with comparison of Balance between the years 1855—56 and 1856—57.

CLASSES OF COURTS	Balance remained on the 30th April 1856	Fees awarded from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857	Total	Deduct		Total	Balance of Fines on the 30th April 1857	COMPARISON BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 AND 8	
				Collected.	Remitted.			Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Superintendent's Courts	255 11 4	305 14 10	560 10 2	88 1 11	0 0 0	88 1 11	470 8 2	220 12 11	0 0 0
Munsiff's Courts	23 6 2	76 1 7	99 7 9	82 3 10	0 0 0	82 3 10	17 3 11	0 0 0	0 2 3
Talook Courts	0 0 0	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	0 0 0	1 8 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hoozoor Adawlut	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial Commissioner's Court	751 14 2	324 0 0	1 145 14 2	229 10 2	703 4 0	935 14 2	210 0 0	0 0 0	541 14 2
<i>Grand Total</i>	1 030 15	8 780 8 8	1 811 8 4	4 401 8 6	706 4 0	1 107 12 2	703 12 2	220 12 11	548 0 5
								Net Decrease	327-3-6

A comparison of these numbers, with the corresponding data for the Suits which have been left undecided, shews that the Suits of long-standing are for the most part cleared off; and as the remainder are now in process of being disposed of, it may be expected that the returns of the current year will shew a marked improvement in the period during which Suits remain undecided.

The Civil Debtors in confinement on the 1st May were only ten individuals.

Comparative Statement of Debtors remaining in Jails on the 1st May in the years 1856 and 1857.

DIVISIONS.	On 1st May 1856.	On 1st May 1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Astagram.	0	1	1	0
Bangalore.... ..	1	4	3	0
Chittledroog.	2	0	0	2
Nugger.	7	6	0	1
<i>Grand Total...</i>	10	10	4	4

The chief measures which have been adopted in connection with the Civil Courts, in the course of the year, have been a careful examination of the amount of business performed by each Court, and the addition of such necessary establishment as appeared requisite to enable them to cope with the increased number of Suits, of which a greater number has been disposed of than in any former year; and an improvement in the mode of executing Decrees, which is calculated to introduce greater activity into that process, and to ensure that no Fees or Fines imposed on parties shall, in future, remain unrealized after execution is completed.

COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

The operations of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, including those which have cognizance of minor police offences, are now to be remarked upon.

The offences are classified under the heads of Crimes against the Person, or involving violence; offences against Property, miscellaneous Offences, such as Perjury, Forgery, coining, or offences against the customs; and finally Petty Assaults, and other Petty Offences.

During the year there were filed in the Judicial	} 42
Commissioner's Court.	
And in the lower Courts.	11,510
	<hr/>
	<i>Total.</i> 11,552
	<hr/>

Viz.

• Against Person.	636
Against Property.	3,096
Miscellaneous.	368
Petty Offences.	7,451
	<hr/>
• <i>Total.</i>	11,552

In the crimes attended with violence the most marked thing is an increase of 42 in the assaults with wounding, and a decrease of 93 in the cases of robbery. A great porportion of the murders and manslaughter cases arise from motives of jealousy, and very frequently from the offensive language used by females towards their husbands, whose anger or suspicions have been excited.

The total number of Cases, and of Prisoners apprehended in the past year, was 11,552 cases, and 24,206 Prisoners, against 11,540 cases, and 23,793 Prisoners in 1855—56. Of the Prisoners so apprehended 13,971, or 58 per cent, were convicted, against 14,408, or 60 per cent, in 1855—56.

*Comparative Abstract of Crimes and Misdemeanours tried in the
Mysore Territory between the year 1855—56 and 1856—57.*

	Total Cases.		Total Prisoners.		Prisoners sentenced.		Per Centage convicted.	
	In 1855—56.	In 1856—57.	In 1855—56.	In 1856—57.	In 1855—56.	In 1856—57.	In 1855—56.	In 1856—57.
<i>Total tried in the Divisions and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.</i>								
Against person. .	621	635	2,152	2,191	690	630	32	28
Against property.	3,095	3,095	6,295	6,522	2,774	2,725	44	42
Miscellaneous.	360	368	721	692	394	378	55	51
Petty Offences. ..	7,161	7,454	14,625	14,798	10,550	10,238	72	69
<i>Total....</i>	<i>11,540</i>	<i>11,552</i>	<i>23,793</i>	<i>24,206</i>	<i>14,408</i>	<i>13,971</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>58</i>

The per centage of convictions, in each year, was less in the graver offences, and greater in the petty offences; and, in the past year, in the four heads into which the offences have been classed were 28, 42, 54 and 69 per cent. respectively.

Out of the whole number of 13,971* Prisoners, who were

*Dismissed from Office, flogged, fined, &c.	}	11,016
Imprisoned.		
Death.		8
		<u>13,971</u>

convicted in the past year, only 2,925 were sentenced to imprisonment or to capital punishment. Of these 1,831 received not more than one month's imprisonment; 914 from one month to

a year; and the remainder, 180, who include the whole of the convictions for grave offences, were punished by a higher penalty. Those fined, flogged, dismissed from Office &c., were 11,016 in number.

On the 10,953, who were fined, an aggregate amount was imposed of Rs. 12,731, averaging less than 1½ rupee each. A comparative Abstract of such fines is subjoined.

CLASSES OF COURTS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH FINES WERE IMPOSED		TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES LEVIED					
			Increase.		Decrease.			
	In 1855—56	In 1856—57	In 1856—57	In 1855—56	In 1856—57	In 1855—56	In 1856—57	In 1855—56
Superintendent's Courts.	215	392	177	0	2,357	310	4,467	6
Moonan's Courts.	31	34	3	0	356	8	309	4
Talook Courts.	6,156	5,463	0	723	7,422	6	7,937	4
Grand Total	6,422	5,889	180	723	10,136	1	12,731	0
Net Decrease			543			Net Increase		
						2,597 15 6		

Comparing the years 1855—56 and 1856—57, in regard to the manner in which the Criminal Cases were disposed of, it will be found that, in the latter year, there were 10 more Cases, and 329 more Prisoners, while the convictions were 437 less numerous than in the former year, as may be seen by the subjoined Comparative Abstract

*Comparative Abstract of Criminal Cases in the Mysore Territory
between the years 1855-56 and 1856-57.*

	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of Cases remained at the beginning of the year.	329	269	0	60	
Number filed during the year....	11,211	11,283	72	0	
<i>Total</i> ..	11,540	11,532	72	60	Net Increase 12
No. of Cases decided during the year	11,271	11,281	10	0	
No. of Prisoners in them.	23,099	23,428	329	0	
Transferred to other Tribunals.....	12	12	0	0	
Acquitted.	8,679	9,157	778	0	
Of the latter released on bail.	42	73	31	0	
Convicted.	14,406	13,971	0	437	
Per centage of Acquittals.	37	40	3	0	
No. of Cases remaining undecided. ...	269	271	2	0	
No. of Prisoners in them.	694	778	84	0	

The aggregate value of property stolen was Rs. 40,012-13-11, of which Rs. 19,877-11-10, or nearly 50 per cent were recovered. Mr. Devereux remarks that "the efficient state of the Bangalore Division, under the management of the Superintendent, Major Haines, is shewn in a very marked manner by the fact that, of the Rupees 6,633-4-9 which were stolen, no less than Rupees 5,754-1-8 or 87 per cent, were restored to the owners." A Comparative Statement of these results is subjoined.

Comparative Statement of Stolen Property between the years 1855---56 and 1856---57.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																
DIVISIONS	VALUE OF PROPERTY PROVED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN					VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED FOR THE PROSECUTORS FROM 1st MAY 1856 TO 30TH APRIL 1857			Value of property recovered for the Prosecutors in the preceding year 1855-56	Per Centage between Columns 2 and 9	Per Centage between Columns 3 and 8															
	In 1855-56	In 1856-57	Increase	Decrease	Found with Prisoners	Recovered by the sale of the Prisoners property	Total																			
Astagram.	12,308	5	7	10	904	14	10	0	0	1,403	0	0	7,513	2	0	84	3	0	7,507	5	0	8,028	0	5	65	69
Bangalore	11,640	9	6	0,033	4	0	0	0	0	5,007	4	9	5,022	4	11	131	12	9	5,751	1	8	9,855	0	8	85	87
Chittledroog	14,077	9	11	14,019	5	9	0	0	0	627	14	5	4,191	13	7	700	10	0	4,892	8	1	5,293	7	0	30	35
Nugger	6,504	9	0	8,305	4	7	1,560	11	1	0	0	0	1,458	4	7	175	8	0	1,633	12	7	2,915	15	8	43	20
Total	45,400	12	6	40,012	13	11	1,560	11	1	7,038	9	8	13,785	29	1	1,092	2	9	19,877	11	10	26,080	8	3	57	50

The total average number of convicts, in confinement on the 1st of each month, was 1620, of whom 1222 performed labor in Jails, and 398 in road gangs. Of the latter number only 2 died, a fact which tends to shew the superior healthiness of the road-work over that in Jails, for in the latter 71 died. Due allowance however must of course be made for the consideration that the Prisoners of strongest bodies are selected for the road-work.

The expense of feeding, clothing, and supplying medicines to the Prisoners, was Rs. 42,070; and of Gaurds Rs. 21,944-0-0, making altogether Rs. 64,014-0-0; and assuming 1620 to be the actual number of Prisoners throughout the year, the cost per head for feeding, &c., was Rs. 25-15-6, and for Gaurds Rs. 13-8-9, or on the whole, Rs. 39-8-3.

The Jails at Bangalore are remarkable, in like manner as they were last year, for the lower average of deaths. The credit of this must be divided between the good management of the authorities, and the healthiness of the climate.

A new Jail is in process of construction in the Chittledroog Division, and it is expected that a marked change for the better will take place in the health of the Prisoners on its completion. A Plan for a new Jail in the Naggur Division has also been completed.

In the course of the past year the only measure of much consequence in this Department has been the increase of the pay of a part of the Police. Their pay ranged as low as Rupees 1-8-0, and it has now been fixed at a minimum of Rupees 3 per. month; and the result has been that the complaint previously made, that efficient men could not be got to enter, is no longer heard of.

The proportion borne, by the amount of litigation and of crime, to the population, will afford some data for comparison with the results of the system of administration in other circles of Government.

The population of Mysore is 3,629,577 souls. The original

Civil Suits of all sorts filed in the year were 8,627 or an average of 238 to every hundred thousand souls

The Criminal Returns furnish data only for those offences which have been investigated by the Police, but as there is no unwillingness to resort to the Police, and in most cases some suspected person is apprehended and the charge investigated, it may be believed that these returns give a fair exposition of the amount of crime which is committed

The aggregate number of offences brought on the file was 11,283, being 310.9 to a hundred thousand inhabitants. Of these were 613 crimes against the person or with violence, averaging 16.9 per hundred thousand, 2931 against property, averaging 82.1 per hundred thousand; and 355 miscellaneous, averaging 9.9 per hundred thousand. Of petty assaults, and other petty offences there were 7,334 averaging 202 per hundred thousand. The petty offences were 2,663 in number, and averaging 73.4, and the petty assaults were 4,671 averaging 128.6 per hundred thousand.

The number of persons sentenced for crimes and for petty offences, were 8,733 and 10,238, and the ratio to a hundred thousand inhabitants was 101.3 and 282.1. The gang robberies reported to have been committed during the year were 54, averaging 1.5 to a hundred thousand inhabitants, and the value of property plundered in them was Rupees. 10,199.5-7, averaging Rupees 281.

The total amount of property plundered in all ways, including gang robberies, was Rs 40,012-13-11 averaging Rs 1102-0-0 per hundred thousand inhabitants.

A statement bearing upon this subject is subjoined, and a separate statement is appended to this Report furnishing details of Criminals committed, and disposed of.

*Statement shewing the per centage of Crimes, Misdemeanours
and Civil Suits on the population of the Country.*

	Number.	Average per hundred thousand.
Population.	3,629,577	
Civil Suits.	8,627	238
Crimes.	3,919	108 9
Misdemeanours.	7,334	202
<i>The particulars of the Crimes are as follow.</i>		
Against person.	613	16 9
Against property.	2,981	82 1
Miscellaneous.	355	9 9
Total	3,919	108 9
<i>The particulars of the Misdemeanours are as follow.</i>		
Petty Offences... .. .	2,663	73 4
Petty Assaults... .. .	4,671	128 6
Total.....	7,334	202
<i>Number of Persons convicted.</i>		
Of Crimes... .. .	3,733	101 3
Of Misdemeanours... .. .	10,238	282 1
Total.....	13,971	383 4
Gang Robberies reported to have been Committed	54	1 5
Value of Property plundered in Do.	10,199-5-7	Rupees 281
Value of Property plundered in all ways.	40,012-13-11	1,102

The preceding Paragraphs contain no reference to the Civil or Criminal Cases, which have been disposed of in the Cantonment of Bangalore by the Superintendent of Police, because no information has been received from that Officer, though the Returns have been more than once called for, and it has not been considered worth while to delay the whole of this Report while waiting until he may transmit them. On this subject Mr Devereux writes that "it may be remarked that the Officer who fills the two offices of Assistant Commissary General and Superintendent of Police, has probably more to do than he can well get through. But in the absence of any Returns from that Officer, it does not appear necessary to enter further into details, and any suggestions regarding the present system may be deferred."

There are many anomalies in the system under which the Police of the Cantonment of Bangalore is administered, and some of these will require to be remedied at a period of greater leisure, when no one will be able to give better assistance than Major Miller the Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissary General of the Station. At present in addition to much work in equipping and forwarding supplies to the troops which are moving in all directions, his time and attention are fully occupied in watching over the tranquility of the place, and in hunting out and unmasking the suspicious characters who are beginning to pass southwards through this great thoroughfare, principally in the disguise of religious mendicants.

REVENUE

The season of the year under review commenced auspiciously, and the rains of the South West Monsoon were for the most part steady and regular. There was, however, a partial failure of the North East Monsoon, in consequence of which the dry crops in some Talooks of the Astagram Division were withered up, and the yield of the Buitayee crops in all the Divisions, more particularly in Bangalore, was much less than in the preceding year. The harvest altogether was below the average, but the prices of all grains were steady.

and remunerative, and the Ryots would have had no serious cause of complaint had there not been a most fatal murrain among the cattle which spread havoc through the country. It continued through several months and is even now only abating.

Had it not been for an outbreak of Cholera, principally affecting the line of road between Madras and the Neilgherries, and which proved fatal to scores of travellers including not a few Europeans, the state of health of the country might be generally pronounced to be good.

The usual General Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance for the year Nalah, ending on the 30th April 1857, with detailed Statements of the Four Divisions corresponding therewith, will be found marked A, B, C and D in No. 1 in the Appendix.

The Demand or Revenue Settlement for 1856—75, on account of Current Revenue, exclusive of Arrears, amounted to Rupees 70,00,715-4-10, as shewn below.

Ordinary Revenue.

Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,02,322	10	1
Sayer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,53,158	15	5
Abkarry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,69,142	5	10
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,90,568	9	3

Extra Revenue.

Sandal wood.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,254	15	0
Miscellaneous Sources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,731	1	11
Tuccavy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,536	11	4
Total.....							70,99,715	4	10

On former occasions it has always been the custom to furnish comparative Statements of the Demand and Collection of the preceding year, and those of the year under Report; but, in the present instance this is impossible, as in 1855—56 the Demand was exhibited for 12 months, and the Collections only for 10 months, while in 1856—57 the case is reversed, the Demand is exhibited for only 10 months, but the Collections for the whole 12 months.

This was rendered unavoidable by the change which was made in the Revenue year under the orders of the Government of India. Beyond the necessity of omitting the usual comparative statements from this Report, the new arrangement was found after a time to cause no inconvenience, and even this one difficulty has ceased from the 30th April last.

On the present occasion nothing more can be given than a simple statement of the yield of each Item of the Revenue

LAND

Wet Land	{	Money Assessment	15,28,084	11	5	
		Buttaye or division of crop between the Govt and the Ryots	4,09,191	2	6	
						20,27,275	13	11
Dry Land	{	Money Assessment	22,38,617	4	9	
		Buttaye	1,94,364	14	11	
						24,32,982	3	8
Bagayet, or Cocoa and Areca nut Gardens	{	Money Assessment	5,78,943	14	11	
		Buttaye	58,128	4	10	
						6,37,072	3	9
Miscellaneous Gardens, Belet leaf, Plantains, Potatoes, Poppies, Kitchen Gardens, &c.	{	Money Assessment	1,57,912	7	9	
		Buttaye	3,277	8	0	
						1,61,189	15	9
Sugar Cane	{	Money Assessment	98,141	9	2	
		Buttaye	14,096	10	10	
						1,12,238	4	0
Mulberry Gardens, Money Assessment			56,913	14	7	
Coffee Plantations, Money Collections			34,065	14	7	
Kayur Gootah, or permanently assessed Villages			62,718	3	11	
Jodee Enam, or lightly assessed Villages			1,32,735	2	10	
Jodee, or lightly Assessed Lands			45,130	13	1	
Total of Land Revenue			57,02,322	10	1	

CUSTOMS OR SAYER.

The Sayer Revenue, consisting of Excise and Town duties, for the present year, is exhibited below.

Excise, or Hawlut Duty, upon Sooparee, at		
Rs. 1 4 per maund on the 1st sort; 12 As.		
on the 2nd sort; and 6 As. on the 3rd Sort	3,96,700	11 8
Ditto on Pepper, at 8 annas per maund	6,056	14 6
Ditto on Cardamums, at Rupees 4 per maund.	6,814	12 2
Excise, or Town Duties, on tobacco.....	1,03,500	10 4
Ditto on other Articles in the Four Divisions.	2,40,185	14 9
Total	7,53,158	15 5

ABKARY.

The Abkary Revenue is collected partly under Circar Management, and partly under Ezarah, or contract, the amount of Revenue under this head for 10 months in the present year is as follows.

Bangalore Cantonment, and four miles around		
it under Circar Management.....	1,46,034	13 8
37 Talooks under the same management.....	3,35,309	14 0
43 Talooks rented.....	1,87,747	10 7
Total Rs....	6,69,142	5 10

STAMPS.

Under this head there is nothing to be added to the information given last year. The Revenue on the present occasion was Rupees 7,655-15-1.

EARTH SALT.

Under this head there is no remark to be made. The Revenue derived from the Salt Pans was Rupees 10,165-7-9—and from excise and Town Duties, Rupees 5,338-4-10.

OPIUM.

The produce of Opium in this year has been 1416 Maunds (of

24lbs each maund.) The amount of Duty levied upon it has been Rupees 4,501-7-3.

The prices fetched by it have been as follows.

1st Sort	Rupees 232	per Maund.
2nd	" 164	"
3rd	" 139	"
4th	" 87	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Miscellaneous," called "Chillur Bob" consists of the following items.

Mohiturfa, or taxes on Houses, Bazaars, Looms and

Oil Mills.....	3,66,187	2	5
Amrayee, or taxes on productive trees.....	41,965	12	2
Sundry small farms, licenses, &c.....	1,82,415	10	8
	Total...	5,90,568	9 8

The Tax called "Amrayee" has recently formed the subject of a separate report.

EXTRA REVENUE.

Several Miscellaneous sources of Revenue are included under the head of "Extra." The chief Item is Sandalwood. The Revenue derived has been Rupees 2,76,986-0-11.

GENERAL REVENUE RESULT.

The total amount of Settlement or Demand on account of the Current Revenue, Ordinary and Extra, exclusive of arrears, for 1856—57, is already stated at the commencement of the Revenue head to be Rs. 79,99,715-4-10. The fullest particulars are given in the Appendices, marked 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The Collections, including those of May and June, omitted in last year, as well as the arrears of previous years, are Rupees 89,26,490-2-9 as shewn below.

DIVISIONS.	Collections in May and June of 1856.			Collections for 10 Months 1856—57.			Total.		
	Rupees.	As	P.	Rupees	As	P.	Rupees.	As	P.
Bangalore.	6,02,179	2	8	18,76,405	4	9	24,78,584	7	5
Chittledroog.	3,38,211	5	4	13,30,777	0	11	16,77,988	6	3
Astagram.	5,05,412	4	2	20,70,753	12	7	25,76,166	1	4
Naggur.	2,80,307	11	7	18,81,073	14	4	21,64,381	9	11
Hoozoor Treasury	3,793	12	0	25,575	13	10	29,369	9	10
<i>Total</i>	17,29,904	4	4	71,96,585	14	5	89,26,490	2	9

If the collections of 10 months in last year be compared with those of a corresponding period in this year, there is an increase of Rupees 5,37,536-1-9.

The amount of outstanding balances on the 30th of April 1857 including arrears of the previous years, was Rs. 9,12,803-10-9. The greater part of this has been since collected.

The sanction of Government is solicited for remitting the sum of Rs. 2,144-10-2, of which the particulars are as follow.

Balance due by deceased, deserted and insolvent ryots Rupees... .. 1,158 0 1

Amount of remission to the Abkarry contractor in the Cantonment of Hurryhur, on account of the withdrawal of the Troops, according to the terms of the contract 986 0 5

Total 2,144 10 2

In concluding the Revenue head it may be added that a Report on the whole question of Mysore Taxation, as called for in the 12th para. of the letter from the Government of India, No. 686 of 7th February 1856, is under preparation.

EDUCATION.

The principal occurrence in the course of the year in this Department was the submission to the Government of India of a

General Scheme of Education, embracing the support of an English School in each of the four Divisions, and a Vernacular School in each of the Eighty Talooks of Mysore. This Scheme received the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of Council, on the 6th of February last, and an assignment of one lakh and twenty five thousand rupees per annum, was made for its maintenance. Up to the 30th April however no steps had been taken to extend the system in accordance with this liberal sanction, and whatever measures may eventually be adopted will appear in the Report for the current year.

It is to be observed that, with the exception of one or two applications from the Cantonment of Bangalore, where the applicants had in their immediate neighbourhood institutions receiving aid from Government, there has not for nearly a year been a single application for the establishment of a school in any locality. The sanction given to the above mentioned scheme has become generally known, but no locality has as yet, taken the initiative in making an application. It cannot therefore be considered that there is any strong desire on the part of the inhabitants of Mysore to benefit by a Government System of Education.

The total amount contributed by Government for Educational purposes during the year has been Rupees 21,686 0 0, and that from private sources Rs 4,319 11 11, making altogether Rs 26,005 11-4. These funds have furnished the means of instructing 1635 pupils, of whom 842 studied English, and the remainder received vernacular instruction.

On the whole it must be admitted that the administration of Mysore makes no particular show under this head of education. In an abstract point of view this is of course to be regretted, but subject nations are not kept in order and good humor on abstract principles, and it has long been the opinion of some, and is rapidly becoming the opinion of many, that the efforts which have been made by Government to extend the blessings of education, and, by tests and examinations, to secure the services of enlightened men even in the lowest posts, are not calculated to be so fully appreciated as they ought by any class of the community.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The following new Travellers' Bungalows and Overseers' Sheds are some in course of construction and others completed.

Travellers Bungalows.	<i>Estimated. Expense.</i>	<i>* Expended.</i>
At Cummalgode.....	3000	3000
At Hoonsoor.....	4030	1596
At Mundium....	3817	3781
3 Overseers' Sheds.....	3120	2850

In the Road Department considerable progress has been made in the new road which will connect Bangalore with the Cuddapah District, via Ooscottah and Siglybyle. The earth-work has been principally done by convict labor. The masonry with funds provided in the estimate.

A new road has been opened and nearly finished from Arculgode to Hullyhyle, a distance of 20 miles. This opens up the country South of the Munjerabad Ghaut, leading to the Western Coast. The other communications in this part of the country have been improved and extended.

The Blmond (or Coffee) Ghaut, in the North of the Munjerabad Ghaut, has been (although not nearly finished) opened for traffic this year, and a large amount of merchandize has passed down it. It promises to be a road of great importance.

On the line from Mudgherry to Paughud in the Bellary directions, 15 miles have been opened, 6 bridges finished, and the foundations for one of five arches, of 25 feet span each, have been laid, and abutments and piers built up. The whole works on this line are now suspended.

Some minor roads have been constructed in the Nuggur Division, but the great works there have been the two bridges over the Toonga at Shemooga and the Budra at Benkipoor. The first of these has 16 arches of 50 feet span each. All its piers and abutments are finished, and the materials are collected for completing it next season. The Budra bridge has 13 arches of 50 feet span each, but is not so far advanced as the former. It will not be completed till one year after the other. The progress made in these works appears to be very

satisfactory, considering the difficulty there exists in persuading skilled workmen to proceed to that country

A sum of Rs 1,22,792 7 11, has been expended in improving, metalling, and in various petty repairs to, all the roads in Mysore. The bulk of the expenditure, however, has been on the great Trunk Roads, viz, from Madras to Bangalore by Moolwagal, by Baitmungalum, and by Oosoor,—from Bangalore to Bellary by Toomkoor,—from Bangalore to Mangalore by Coongbul and the Munjerabad Ghaut,—from Bangalore to Mysore and the Neilgherry Hills,—from Mysore to Mangalore via Coorg, and from Mysore to Cannanore

Another sum of 1947 Rs 56,947 0 0 has been expended on repairs to the following roads of the second class. The Shemooga—Hurryhur,—the Shemooga Agoornby—and the Shemooga Cuddoor roads,—the road leading to the head of the Bhoond Ghaut,—and others too numerous to mention

IRRIGATION

The large sum of Rs 2,16,648 0 0 has been expended in sundry repairs to keep up, and improve the efficiency, of various Irrigation works in the Territory. Of this a considerable amount was required for repairing and making proper sluices for the numerous canals of irrigation drawn off from the Cauvery, Humnavuttee and Lutchmanturt Rivers. The Chief Engineer hopes that after the further sum of Rs 79,907, appbed for in the present year's budget, has been expended, a comparatively small sum of money will in future suffice to keep the channels in good working order

The Chief Engineer has been directed to suspend the great work which was in contemplation at the Maury Conway

MISCELLANEOUS

Offices and Workshops for the Executive Engineers at Toomkoor and Shemooga are in progress. The former are nearly finished, but the latter have not progressed so well. The buildings at Mysore have been completed

Up to the 30th of April, a sum of Rs 12000 had been expended in the repairs of the Duke of Wellington's garden house at Seringa

patam This was specially ordered by the late Governor General in his minute, dated Seringapatam 2nd November 1855. The restoration of this highly decorated building has made great progress. It interests Europeans hardly more on account of the illustrious man who lived in it, than as a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the Mahomedan rulers of Mysore. It was the favorite resort of Tippoo Sultan, and it is understood that the numerous Mahomedans living at Seringapatam are much gratified by its restoration.

The Chief Engineer speaks highly of the services rendered by his 1st Assistant, Lieutenant Williams of the Engineers, and of the Executive Officers of Divisions.

FINANCIAL.

An Abstract Account Current of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory for 1856—57 is submitted, together with a detailed statement of the same, and two other statements, one exhibiting the particulars of the increase or decrease. They will be found marked A, B, C, and D, in the Appendix under this head.

The net Balance in the General and Provincial Treasuries on the 30th April 1857 was Rs. 51,49,876-15-7 as shewn in the Statement marked C.

It will be observed that the chief items of expenditure calling for notice are the Public Works and the Judicial Department. The amount paid to the former in 10 months this year is Rs. 7,37,681-15-5; and that disbursed by the Superintendents for completing the works, which remained unfinished on their hands when the new Department was established, is Rs. 3,45,063-0-1. The two together amount to Rs. 11,32,744-15-6, being no less than Rs. 4,54,782-2-9 in excess of the sum expended last year. It is to be feared that the larger part of this has been swallowed up by establishments.

The increase in the Judicial charge is Rs. 54,386-6-1, which is to be attributed to the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner on a Salary of Rs. 42,000 per annum, and to the transfer to the Judicial Head of the disbursements made to the establishment attached to the road gangs of convicts, which were formerly entered irregularly in the Maramut Department. There is besides the amount paid to

certain Police peons in the Chittledroog Division which used formerly to be returned under a separate head of "Cindachar"

The Statement marked E in the Appendix, shows the whole of the Receipts, Disbursements, and Surplus of the year 1856—57, as called for by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their despatch transmitted with Mr Secretary Grey's Letter, No 867 of the 16th November 1849 The Surplus has been added to the Balance of the preceding year

The Statement marked F in the Appendix, gives the particulars of His Highness the Rajah's fifth share of the Net Revenue of the Territory for 1856—57 The Statement marked G is an explanatory account Current of the same

The amount of the fifth share for 1856—57 was Rs 0,81,079-1 0, which, when added to the Rajah's fixed Stipend of Rs 3,50,000, made a total income of Rs 13,31,080 1-0

The balance due to the Rajah on account of the above sum was Rs 2,90,074 6 5, on the 30th April 1857, which was held at His Highness' disposal in the Commissioner's Treasury

The Annual Subsidy of Rs 24,50,000, as fixed by Treaty, was paid over in the usual manner to the Madras Government, as was likewise Rs 50,000, the annual rent of the Island of Seringapatam, which is a possession of the Honorable Company

M I L I T A R Y

The Returns of the strength of the Mysore Infantry, or "Barr," and of the Silladar Horse, will be found in the Appendix, 1, 2, and 3, under this head The total strength of the former on the 30th April was 1662 Rank and File, and of the latter 2745 horsemen These were maintained at a charge of Rs 10,15,555 5 1, including all their establishments

P O P U L A T I O N

The number of the Inhabitants in 1855—56 was stated to be 36,29,577, while in the present year it is estimated at 36,09,104 The Commissioner can suggest no cause for this falling off, if indeed it owes its existence to any other cause than the inaccuracy of one or both returns

TABLE OF POPULATION.

DIVISIONS.	HINDOOS.			MUSSULMANS.			Grand Total.	Area in square Miles.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Bangalore.	5,50,875	5,00,256	10,51,131	40,598	39,053	79,651	11,30,782	5,695 & 4081-10,000tha.
Chittledroog.	3,49,274	2,98,712	6,47,986	10,132	9,027	19,159	6,67,118	7,721-3,438
Astagram.	5,81,228	5,17,318	11,01,546	16,223	15,009	31,232	11,32,778	7,493-2,826
Nuggur.	3,43,617	3,03,691	6,47,308	18,163	12,955	31,118	6,78,426	6,001-4,652
Total	18,27,967	16,19,977	34,47,944	85,116	76,044	1,61,160	36,09,104	27,000

	Inhabitants.		Houses.
Bangalore Cutchah	6,012
Bangalore Cantonment	17,821
Mysore Town.	11,118
Seringapatam.	5,221
Toomloor Town.	2,425
Shemoogah Town	3,705

EMIGRATION

There is nothing to be added to the information furnished in last year's Report

AGRICULTURE

The only circumstances to be reported under this head is that the cultivation of the Indigo plant, against which some prejudice existed, has been introduced into the Chittledroog Division, and the Superintendent reports, that it is steadily flourishing

FORESTS

The views of the Commissioner on this subject were communicated to the Government of India in the last year's Report, and since that time nothing has been done beyond taking additional care in the conservancy of the Forests on the Western frontier Dr Cleg horn has not yet had leisure to take any steps in the matter

MINING.

The quantity of Iron produced in this year is maunds 580,754 of which 57,066 maunds, valued at Rs 87,846, have been exported to the Company's Territory, 988 maunds of Steel have also been exported, valued at Rupees 1816 •

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The distribution of Medical duties has been unchanged except that the detachment of N I stationed at Yelwall, having been withdrawn, the Dispensary there was given up, and the dresser attached to it appointed to the Assistant Superintendent's establishment at Hassan Two wards for Langayets and Comties have been added to the Bangalore Pettah Hospital, and the men's wards in the Bangalore Bazaar Hospital have been separated from the women's by a wall

The following Table shows the number of sick administered to in the hospitals at Bangalore

	Remained 30th April 1856	Admitted in 1856-7	TOTAL.
Port Dispensary	7	422	429.
Pettah Hospital } In	59	727	786
and Dispensary } Out	60	141,19	141,69
Lunatic Asylum.	46	55	101
Leper Asylum	36	15	51
Police Establishment	1	52	26
Cantonment Jail	6	416	422
Cantonment Bazar Hospital In Patients	74	713	787
<i>Total</i>	0	0	16,771

The average numbers daily treated were $55\frac{1}{2}$ In-patients, and $61\frac{1}{2}$ Out-patients at the Pettah Hospital; $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the Lunatic Asylum; $48\frac{1}{2}$ in the Cantonment Bazar Hospital, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the Cantonment Jail; and 11 Out Patients at the Cantonment Dispensary (including Officers and their families.)

The general classes of Diseases treated are indicated in the following table.

	Pettah Hospital.				Bazar Hospital.		Cantonment Jail Hospital.	
	In		Out		In		In	
	Pats	Died.	Pats	Died.	Pats.	Died.	Pats	Died.
Fevers..	176	6	1,503	0	143	8	79	0
Eruptive Fevers ..	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Diseases of Lungs	12	1	677	0	21	6	1	0
Do. of Heart. . . .	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Do. of Liver	7	2	0	0	10	1	0	0
Do. of Spleen	22	1	12	0	10	0	2	0
Do. of Stomach and Bowels	81	14	4,947	0	74	32	244	2
Do. of Brain	8	0	519	0	13	2	4	0
Cholera	6	3	1	0	14	6	2	2
Dropsies	24	6	30	0	43	29	1	0
Rheumatic Affections	76	1	229	0	42	0	15	0
Diseases of Genital Organs . . .	178	1	669	0	150	7	16	0
Ulcers and Abscesses	55	2	2,275	0	55	2	30	0
Wounds and Injuries	29	5	315	0	69	3	6	0
Diseases of Eye	13	0	421	0	4	0	8	0
Do. of Skin	4	0	1,257	0	80	0	9	0
Other Diseases	62	2	791	0	48	13	5	0
<i>Total</i>	756	45	14,169	0	787	112	422	4

92 Operations were performed in the Pettah Hospital; 38 in the Bazaar Hospital, and 6 in the Cantonment Jail. Of these some

were capital ones, but the greater number were minor operations. The mortality in the Bazaar Hospital was high, owing to the number of vagrants and inmates of the Poor House who were admitted into it in the last stages of disease.

Cholera has not been so common as it often is. In the town of Bangalore however 56 cases are known to have occurred; in Bangalore Division 560 died of it; in Astagram Division 210; in Chittledroog Division none; and in Nuggur Division 7. Supplies of fever and cholera Medicines, have been issued to the Public Works Department, and to some of the Talook authorities.

The total expenditure, exclusive of European Medicines, for the Hospitals in Bangalore was Rupees 14,417-8-9. The total cost of Medicines, European and country, for the Bangalore Hospitals and for the Divisions was Rupees 3,610-15-9.

DUTIES BEYOND BANGALORE.

The following table shows the number of sick treated by the apothecaries attached to the Commissioner's Office establishment, to the Divisions, by the Medical Officer in charge of the Nuggur Division, and by the Dresser at Hassan.

SICK TREATED.	Remained 30th April, 1856	Admitted in 1856-7	Total
Commissioner's Office Establishment.	2	127	129
Do Do Followers	4	292	296
Bangalore Division Establishment.	0	46	46
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	1	631	632
Astagram Division Establishment	1	97	98
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants.	10	477	487
Nuggur Do Establishment	4	214	218
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	8	331	339
Do Shemoga Sudra Hospital } In	10	487	497
Do Do Brahmin Do } In	2	58	60
Do Do Dispensary } Out	93	3,099	3,191
Chittledroog Division Establishment	0	16	16
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	1	96	97
Hassan Superintendent's Establishment	0	123	123
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	0	167	167
Total	135	6,261	6,396

VACCINATION.

The Number of Vaccinators has been the same as in the previous year, viz., 1854. 63,405 persons were operated upon by the Vaccinators, in 60,610 the operation was said to be successful, 1,306 people were vaccinated by the Apothecaries attached to the Commission; 111 by the Dresser at Hassan, and 178 by volunteer vaccinators who were being trained at the Bangalore Pettah Hospital; making a total of 65,000 vaccinated.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 BANGALORE,
 25th August 1857.

(Signed) M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF MYSORE, 1856—1857

-
- 1 Statement of Crimes and Misdemeanours disposed of in the four Divisions of Mysore
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c marked No 1 under the Revenue Head
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c of the Bangalore Division, marked A, in No 1
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c of the Chittledroog Division, marked B, in No 1
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c of the Astagram Division, marked C, in No 1
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c of the Nuggur Division, marked D, in No 1
 - 9 Statements shewing the particulars of each head of Revenue in the four Divisions, from No 2 to 10
 - 4 Statements marked A, B, C, and D, under the Financial Head
 - 1 Statement marked E, under Do Do Do
 - 1 Statement marked F, showing the Income of H H the Rajah
 - 1 Statement marked G, explanatory Account Current of Do
 - 3 Statements marked 1, 2 and 3, under the Military Head

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
25th August 1857

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Mysore,

FROM

1856—57 TO 1857—58.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE, FROM 1856—57 to 1857—58.

JUDICIAL.

The chief characteristic of the Judicial Department in the last official year is the performance of an amount of work far surpassing that of any previous year.

In the Judicial Commissioners own Office no less than 102 Appeal Suits were disposed of, a number never decided in any year before. The lower Courts decided 12,247 Original Suits and 1080 Appeals, numbers which greatly exceed those decided in former years

The following Tabular Statement shows the number of Suits disposed of in each year from 1836 to 1857—58 inclusive.

YEARS	Appeal suits disposed of in the Commissioner's Office	Suits disposed of in the lower Courts		
		Original	Appeal	Total
1836	15	4827	222	5049
1837	25	6051	228	6279
1838	29	7445	412	7857
1839	27	6794	353	7147
1840	35	4618	657	5300
1841	27	3815	658	4503
1842	15	3331	372	3703
1843	37	3741	264	4000
1844	45	4491	376	4870
1845	33	4516	441	4957
1846	21	4774	315	5089
1847	12	4738	326	5064
1848	46	5192	420	5612
1849	31	5424	432	5856
1850	51	5960	578	6488
1851	41	6125	563	6688
1852	24	7399	614	8013
1853	42	8216	659	8905
1854	76	7903	753	8700
1855	87	8579	711	9281
May 1855 to April 1856	73	8850	693	9543
" 1856 " " 1857	63	9881	821	10702
" 1857 " " 1858	102	12247	1080	13327

CIVIL COURTS.

The number of Courts whether of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction is 100, being 3 more than that given in the last year's Report. One of them is a District Moonsiff's Court lately established at Seringapatam in the Astagram Division, to relieve the Principal Sudder Moonsiff of that Division of a portion of the excessive amount of work which was imposed upon him; the 2nd is a Talook Court likewise established at Anantpoor in the Nuggur Division to relieve the Amildar of the Sangur Talook, whose file was overburdened; and the 3rd omitted in the former Report, is the Yellundoor Jahgeer in the Astagram Division, the holder of which is invested with the powers of an Amildar in Civil and Police matters.

The Courts now in existence are distributed as follows.

DIVISIONS.	Superintendent.	Principal Sudder Moonsiff.	District Moonsiff.	Town Moonsiff.	Sir Amena.	Amildars.	Total.
Astagram.....	1	1	2	1	1	26	32
Bangalore.....	1	2	0	1	2	20	26
Chittledroog.....	1	1	1	0	0	18	21
Nuggur.....	1	1	1	0	0	16	19
TOTAL..	4	5	4	2	3	62	98
Hoozoor Adawlut.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Judicial Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAND TOTAL..	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

ORIGINAL SUITS.

The number of original Civil suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts during the last year is as follows.

CLASSES OF COURTS	Remained on the file on 30th April 1857.	Filed from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1857, to 30th April 1858.		Total.	Remaining on 30th April 1858	Per centage in favor of Plaintiffs.
				In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.			
Supt's Courts	10	13	23	5	7	12	11	41.7
Moonasiff's Courts...	249	467	716	407	139	546	170	74.5
Talook Courts ..	2,373	10,797	13,170	9,762	1,927	11,689	1,481	83.5
Hoozoor Adawlut..	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	2,632	11,278	13,910	10,174	2,073	12,247	1,663	83.

The original suits disposed of in the last year include 4,691, for personal property not exceeding in value 20 Rupees each, which were summarily disposed of; and the remaining 7,556 suits went through the regular course of procedure. The following statement shows the Courts in which they were tried, and distinguishes the suits for land and personal property.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Suits affecting personal property.			Suits affecting land.	Grand Total.
	Up to 20 Rs	Above 20 Rs.	Total.		
Superintendent's Courts. ..	0	12	12	0	12
Moonasiff's Courts. ...	12	491	503	43	546
Talook Courts ...	4,679	6,880	11,059	630	11,689
TOTAL	4,691	6,893	11,574	673	12,247

The length of time for which the suits in arrears remain undecided is as follows.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	For less than 3 months.	For more than 3 but less than 6 months.	For more than 6 months but less than 1 year.	For more than 1 year but less than 2 years.	For more than 2 years.	Total.
Superintendent's Courts..	1	1	4	2	3	11
Moonsiff's Courts. . .	73	48	31	14	4	170
Talook Courts.....	760	400	236	60	25	1,481
Hoozoor Adawlut....	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL... ..	834	450	271	76	32	1,663

A comparative view of the length of time for which the suits in arrears at the end of the year remained undecided, between the last and the previous years is given below; which also shews an improvement in the last year.

TIME SINCE INSTITUTION.	Remaining in arrears on 30th April 1857.	Do. in 30th April 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
For less than 3 months.	855	834	0	21
For more than 3 but less than 6 months. ..	600	450	0	150
For more than 6 months but less than a year...	553	271	0	282
For more than a year but less than 2. ...	421	76	0	345
For more than 2 years.	203	32	0	171
TOTAL	2,632	1,663	0	969

The original suits disposed of during the last year and those remaining in arrears at the end of it are classified as follows.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Decided.	Remaining.
I. SUITS AFFECTING LAND.		
Mortgage	51	12
Inam land.	116	61
Merassce land.	128	26
Houses.	218	52
Shops.	25	69
Gardens...	72	31
TOTAL .	673	251
II. PERSONAL SUITS.		
Property.	253	131
Debt.	11,207	1,248
TOTAL .	11,460	1,379
III. OTHER SUITS.		
Caste disputes	4	1
Boundary do.	1	0
Religious fees, dues, &c. . .	4	2
Hereditary rights, offices, &c.	4	0
Marriage...	96	25
Adoption.. . . .	1	1
Scandal.	4	1
TOTAL .	114	30
GRAND TOTAL..	12,247	1,663

A comparative view of the original suits filed, disposed of, and remaining in arrears, between the last and the previous year is as follows.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.				REMAINING IN ARREARS ON 30TH APRIL.			
	In 1856-57.		In 1857-58.		In 1856-57.		In 1857-58.		In 1857.		In 1858.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Superintendent's Courts.	8,13	5 0	12	0 6	10	11	1 0					
Moonsiff's Courts.....	457	10 0	546	46 0	249	170	0 79					
Talook Courts.	8,161	10,797	2,636	0	9,362	11,689	2,327	0	2,373	1,481	0 892	
Hoozoor Adawlut.....	1	1	0 0	1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0	1 1	0		
TOTAL...	8,627	11,278	2,651	0	9,881	12,247	2,373	7	2,632	1,663	2 971	

It is satisfactory to observe that whereas the number of suits filed was greater by 2,651, the number disposed of was 2,366, more than in the previous year, and the number remaining at the end of the year was less by 969.

The operations of the Talook Courts which mainly contributed to these results were as follows.

DIVISIONS	No of Talook Courts	No of suits remained	Do filed	Total	Disposed of.	Remaining in arrears	AVERAGE PER TALOOK		
							Total No of suits	Disposed of	Remaining in arrears
Astagram	28	452	2,181	2,636	2,169	467	91.1	77.5	16.6
Bangalore.	23	291	4,255	4,579	4,261	318	199.1	185.3	13.8
Chittledroog	18	479	1,766	2,265	1,834	431	125.8	101.9	23.9
Nuggur	16	1,148	2,512	3,690	3,425	265	230.0	211	16.6
TOTAL	85	2,373	10,797	13,170	11,689	1,481	154.9	137.5	17.4

A comparison of these operations with the previous year is as follows.

DIVISIONS	FILED IN TALOOK COURTS				DISPOSED OF IN TALOOK COURTS				REMAINING IN TALOOK COURTS ON 30TH APRIL			
	In 1856-57	In 1857-58	Increase	Decrease	In 1856-57	In 1857-58	Increase	Decrease	In 1857	In 1858	Increase	Decrease
Astagram	1,806	2,181	318	0	2,209	2,169	0.40	452	467	15	0	0
Bangalore.	3,393	4,255	892	0	4,268	4,261	0.27	291	318	21	0	0
Chittledroog	785	1,766	1,001	0	808	1,834	1,026	0	479	431	0	48
Nuggur	2,187	2,512	425	0	2,057	3,425	1,368	0	1,148	265	0	883
TOTAL	8,161	10,797	2,636	0	9,362	11,689	2,391	67	2,373	1,481	39	931
					Net Increase		2,327		Net Decrease		892	

The Chittledroog and Nuggur Divisions, more especially the latter, have fully verified the expectations entertained of them in the previous year's Report, shewing greater activity and more satisfactory results in future in clearing arrears.

The subjoined statement shows the number of original suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts of this Territory since 1840, in which year the present rules concerning the institution of suits were established. It will be seen from it that the highest file was in the last year, in which the greatest number of decrees were also passed.

Of the 12,247 original suits disposed of in the last year, 958, or 7.8 per cent; had been instituted one year and upwards, and 11,289, or 92.2 per cent were decided within one year from the time of their being filed; while the 1,663 suits, which were in arrears at the end of the year, include only 108 cases; or 6 per cent, which

YEARS.	Lodged including arrears.			Decided.			Per centage between Columns 4 and 7.
	For land.	For personal property.	Total.	For land.	For personal property.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1840..	752	6,308	7,120	409	4,155	4,615	65
1841...	520	5,257	5,750	337	3,505	3,845	67
1842...	419	4,677	5,096	253	3,070	3,331	65
1843...	439	5,080	5,528	206	3,413	3,711	68
1844....	403	5,838	6,211	272	4,221	4,494	72
1845....	418	6,051	6,472	305	4,211	4,516	70
1846....	421	6,310	6,731	268	4,500	4,774	70
1847... ..	407	6,200	6,610	226	4,512	4,738	72
1848.....	439	6,870	7,335	290	4,302	5,192	71
1849....	550	7,327	7,919	323	5,101	5,424	68
1850.....	751	8,332	9,144	312	5,618	5,960	66
1851.....	876	8,598	9,474	433	5,692	6,125	66
1852...	802	10,438	11,290	435	6,961	7,399	66
1853....	735	11,234	11,969	423	7,523	8,240	69
1854..	714	11,113	11,827	415	7,538	7,953	67
1855....	714	11,828	12,539	381	8,189	8,570	68
1855-56	727	12,010	12,737	392	8,458	8,850	69
1856-57	700	11,813	12,513	474	9,407	9,881	79
1857-58	927	12,933	13,910	673	11,574	12,247	88

remain undecided for upwards of a year, they thus bear a proportion of less than 1 per cent, to the number decided within one year

The number of Appeals filed and disposed* of in the last year in the 15 Appeal Courts, including 13 local ones, and the Hoozoor Adawlat and the Judicial Commissioner's Court, which have jurisdiction throughout the whole Territory, are as follows

APPEAL SUITS	
District Moonsuff's	4
Principal Sudder Moonsuff's	5
Superintendents.	4
Hoozoor Adawlat	1
Judicial Commissioner.	1
	<hr/> 15

CLASSES OF COURTS	Remained on the file on the 30th April 1857	Filed from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858	Total	DISPOSED OF FROM 1st MAY 1857 TO 30th APRIL 1858			Remained on 30th April 1858	Per centage in favor of Appellants.
				In favor of Appellants	In favor of Respondents	Total		
Superintendents Courts.	71	210	281	96	144	240	41	40
Moonsuff's Courts.	112	742	854	296	478	772	82	38.3
Hoozoor Adawlat	12	92	104	22	40	68	36	32.4
Judicial Commissioner	16	102	118	29	73	100	16	28.4
TOTAL	211	1146	1357	443	739	1,182	175	37.5

The appeals filed bear a proportion of only 9 per cent to the original decrees passed in the last year, and only 15 per cent to such of them as were appealable, from which they must have been chiefly made

Of the 1,182 Appeals which were disposed of, 287 or about 24 per cent were in suits affecting land, 872, or about 74 per cent in suits for personal property, and 23 or about 2 per cent in miscellaneous matters

The following Statement shows the particulars.

NATURE OF SUITS.		Decided.	Remaining.
I. SUITS AFFECTING LAND.			
Mortgage.		8	0
Inam land.		71	10
Merissee land.		11	3
Houses.		136	20
Shops.		4	4
Gardens.		54	16
TOTAL . . .		257	62
II. SUITS AFFECTING PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
Property.		71	20
Debt.		801	09
TOTAL		872	119
III. MISCELLANEOUS			
Religious fees, dues, &c.		1	0
Hereditary Offices, fees, &c.		2	1
Marriage.		17	4
Adoption.		2	0
TOTAL.....		23	5
GRAND TOTAL ..		1,152	175

The manner in which the Appeals were disposed of is shewn below.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Total Number of Appeals disposed of.	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT ENTERING INTO MERITS.			DECIDED UPON MERITS.						
		Remanded.	Settled by Rāzecnamah.	Total.	Original Decrees confirmed.	ORIGINAL DECREES REVERSED.					Total decided upon Merits.
						Fully reversed.	About one-half reversed.	About three-fourths reversed.	Allowed more than the original decrees.	Total reversed.	
Supt.'s Courts....	240	6	8	11	50	116	30	23	7	176	226
Moonsiff's Courts.	773	34	26	60	185	276	160	72	16	521	712
Hoozoor Adawlut	68	1	1	2	11	35	9	3	6	53	66
Judicial Comr....	102	2	3	5	28	51	9	3	2	69	97
TOTAL ..	1,182	43	38	81	277	478	208	107	31	821	1,101
PER CENTAGE...		3.6	3.2	6.8	23.4	40.5	17.6	9.1	2.6	69.8	93.2

The particulars of the Courts from whose decrees the above Appeals were made are as follows

COURTS TO WHICH APPEALS WERE MADE.	Appeals made from the decrees of Amildars and Town Moonsiffs.	Appeals made from the decrees of Principal and District Moonsiffs	Appeals made from the decrees of the Hoozoor Adawlut	Appeals made from the decrees of Superintendents	Total
Superintendents	73	167	0	0	240
Moonsiffs	772	0	0	0	772
Hoozoor Adawlut	0	68	0	0	68
Judicial Commissioner	0	0	33	69	102
TOTAL	845	235	33	69	1 182

The particulars Courts from whose decrees Appeals were made last year to the Judicial Commissioner, and the proportion which the number of Appeals made from the decrees of each Court bear to the aggregate number of decrees passed by that Court, are shown in the following table

NAMES OF THE COURTS FROM WHOSE DECREES APPEALS WERE MADE	No OF DECREES PASSED BY EACH COURT			No of Appeals made from the decrees of each Court	Centage between Column 4 and 5
	Original.	Appeal	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Astagram Superintendent	6	73	79	36	46
Bangalore Do	4	105	109	30	23
Chittledroog Do	0	19	19	5	26
Neggur Do	2	43	45	5	11
Hoozoor Adawlut	0	68	68	26	38
TOTAL	12	308	320	103	0

The length of time which the Appeals disposed of in the last year took was as follows.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Decided within 3 months after being filed.	Do. 6 months.	Do. 1 year.	Do. 2 years.	Do. after 2 years.	Total.
Superintendents.	69	73	63	28	8	210
Moonsiff's.	315	215	172	38	2	772
Hoozoor Adawlut.	1	13	44	8	2	68
Judicial Commissioner	38	45	19	0	0	102
TOTAL... ..	452	316	298	71	12	1182

This shows that nearly 93 per cent of the Appeals were disposed of within one year from the time of their lodgment.

A comparative view of the time occupied in disposing of Appeals, between the last and the previous year is given below.

TIME SINCE INSTITUTION.	No. disposed of in 1856-57.	Do. in 1857-48.	Increase.	Decrease.
Within 3 months after being filed	274	452	178	0
Do. 6 months	217	316	129	0
Do. 1 year.	210	298	88	0
Do. 2 years.	68	74	6	0
After 2 years.	85	12	0	73
TOTAL.....	854	1182	371	73
	Net Increase.		298	

This shows that Appeals were disposed of last year more speedily than the year before

The length of time for which the Appeals in arrears remained undecided is as follows

CLASSES OF COURTS	For less than 3 months	For more than 3 but less than 6 months	For more than 6 months but less than 1 year	For more than 1 year but less than 2 years	For more than 2 years	Total
Superintendent's Courts	16	9	12	3	1	41
Munsiffs	62	11	8	1	0	82
Hoozoor Adawlut	11	20	5	0	0	36
Judicial Commissioner	13	2	1	0	0	16
TOTAL	103	42	26	4	1	176

This shows that the Appeals remaining undecided for upwards of a year, are only 2 9 per cent

A comparative view of the length of time for which the Appeals in arrears at the end of the year remained undecided, between the last and the previous years, is given below, which also shows an improvement in the last year

TIME SINCE INSTITUTION	Remaining in arrears on 30th April 1857	Do on 30th April 1858	Increase	Decrease
For less than 3 months	109	102	0	7
For more than 3 but less than 6 months	51	42	0	9
For more than 6 months but less than a year	35	26	0	9
For more than a year but less than 2 years	14	4	0	10
For more than 2 years	2	1	0	1
TOTAL	211	175	0	36

A comparative view of the Appeals filed, disposed of, and remaining in arrears, between the last and previous years is as follows.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	FILED.		DISPOSED OF.				REMAINING IN ARREARS ON 30TH APRIL.					
	In 1856-57.	In 1857-58.	Increase.		Decrease.		In 1856-57.	In 1857-58.	In 1857.	In 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
Superintendents.....	170	210	40	0	180	240	60	0	71	41	0	30
Moonsiffs.....	559	742	183	0	591	772	181	0	112	82	0	30
Koozeer Adawlut.....	55	92	37	0	50	68	18	0	12	36	24	0
Judicial Commissioner.	68	102	34	0	63	102	39	0	16	16	0	0
TOTAL.....	852	1,146	294	0	881	1,182	298	0	211	175	24	60
										Net decrease.		36

This shows that whereas the file and decrees considerably increased everywhere over the previous year, the arrears at the end of the year did so nowhere else-but in the Court of the Hoozoor Adawlut. Some trials of considerable length, and the absence of one of the Judges during the latter part of the year, will account for this Court being some what behind hand.

The subjoined statement shows that in no year since 1836, from which the returns are correctly kept, were so many appeals either filed or disposed of as in the last year

YEARS	LODGED INCLUDING ARREARS			DECIDED			Per centage between Columns 4 and 7
	For land	For personal property	Total	For land	For personal property	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1836	110	348	458	66	171	237	52
1837	122	558	680	51	202	253	37
1838	136	764	900	63	408	471	52
1839	192	764	956	66	314	380	40
1840	216	980	1,226	99	593	692	56
1841	228	764	992	104	581	685	59
1842	185	393	578	78	309	387	67
1843	187	290	477	93	208	301	43
1844	216	410	626	120	301	421	67
1845	217	430	647	121	352	473	73
1846	203	317	550	102	234	336	61
1847	210	465	675	89	219	338	50
1848	239	597	836	117	349	466	56
1849	246	660	906	106	357	463	51
1850	259	718	977	132	447	579	59
1851	301	690	991	142	462	604	61
1852	354	696	1,050	153	485	638	61
1853	394	768	1,162	197	504	701	60
1854	362	788	1,150	233	595	828	72
1855	283	772	1,055	212	586	798	76
1855—56	282	731	1,013	189	577	766	76
1856—57	281	815	1,096	230	651	881	81
1857—58	339	1,018	1,357	287	895	1,182	87

Fees.

The fees which were imposed in the last year in Civil Courts amounted to Rupees 36,860—12—2½ and Rupees 88,581—12—8½ were collected; a sum of Rupees 8,951—2—10½, was remitted upon investigation.

A table of these results is exhibited here under.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Balance remained on 30th April 1857	Fees awarded from 1st May 1857, to 30th April 1858.	Total.	DEBIT.			Balance remaining on 30th April 1858.
				Collected.	Remitted.	Total.	
Superintendents.	2,701 40	5,028 17 4	7,730 2 4	4,973 12 4	647 10 11	4,326 7 3	2,908 11 1
Moonsiffs.	8,059 10 7	12,443 10 1	20,496 4 8	11,052 14 4	1,471 6 5	12,523 7 9	7,938 15 10 1
Talook Courts.	7,441 43	17,450 10 7 1	24,891 14 10 1	16,461 10 1 1	835 11 11 1	17,297 0 1	7,597 8 0 1
Hoozoer Adawiat.	1,340 10 8	987 10 4	2,328 5 0	952 3 6	939 6 0	1,891 9 6	420 11 6
Judicial Commr.'s Court.	161 12 6	958 14 10	1,120 11 4	803 4 5	153 15 6	956 3 11	162 7 5
TOTAL.	19,700 10 0	36,860 12 2 1	56,570 6 3 1	33,581 12 8 1	3,951 2 10 1	37,532 15 6 1	19,037 6 8 1

A comparison between the last and the previous years as shown below

ITEMS	1856-57	1857-58	Increase	Decrease
Balance at the beginning of the year	18 037 2 31	19 700 10 02	763 7 91	0 0 0
Awarded in the year	26 000 10 2	30 860 17 21	10 010 10 11	0 0 0
<i>Total</i>	40 190 1 61	50 560 6 3	11,374 4 9	0 0 0
Collected in the year	21 100 10 11	33 531 10 81	9 175 2 7	0 0 0
Remitted in the year	1 080 13 4	3 901 0 10	2 862 5 61	0 0 0
<i>Total</i>	20 490 7 51	37 637 15 62	12 037 8 11	0 0 0
Balance at the end of the year	19 700 10 02	19 037 6 81	0 0 0	663 3 41

The imposition and collection of fees kept pace with the increase of work performed, and the balance at the end of the year was less than that which was at the end of the previous year

It will be seen from the following statement made out from the accounts since the year 1846, from which year they are complete and when the present rules were in force, that so large an amount as was collected in the last year had never been known before

• YEARS	Amount of fees Collected		
1846	15,780	11	0 1/2
1847	15,588	0	3 1/2
1848	15,580	5	2 1/2
1849	16,302	15	6 1/2
1850	13,522	6	3
1851	15,052	6	0 1/2
1852	15,847	10	4
1853	17,252	6	6 1/4
1854	19,429	3	11
January to June 1855	10,516	11	5 1/2
July 1855 to April 1856	16,798	2	1 1/4
May 1856 to April 1857	24,406	10	1 1/2
	33,581	12	8 1/2

Fines.

The fines imposed in the last year in Civil Suits amounted to Rs. 791—14—8, and Rs. 696—8—2 were collected. Old balances for the collection of which there were no means, amounting to Rupees 463—1—6 were remitted.

A table of these results is exhibited here under.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Balance remained on 30th April 1867.	Fines imposed from 1st May 1867 to 30th April 1868.	Total	Deduct.			Balance remaining on 30th April 1868.
				Collected.	Remitted.	Total	
Superintendent's Courts.	476 8 3	312 15 7	789 7 10	361 15 0	219 7 3	581 6 3	208 1 7
Munsiff's Courts.	17 3 11	324 7 8	341 11 7	225 2 0	0 0 0	225 2 0	116 9 1
Talook Courts.	0 0 0	25 12 8	25 12 8	25 12 8	0 0 0	25 12 8	0 0 0
Hoozoor Adawlut.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial Commr.'s Court.	210 0 0	128 10 0	338 10 0	83 10 0	243 10 3	327 4 3	11 6 0
Total	703 12 2	791 14 8	1,495 10 10	696 8 2	463 1 6	1,159 9 8	336 1 2

A comparison between the last and the previous years is shown below

ITEMS	1856-57	1857-58	Increase	Decrease
Balance at the beginning of the year	1 030 15 8	705 12 2	0 0 0	327 3 6
Imposed in the year	760 8 8	791 14 8	11 6 0	0 0 0
<i>Total</i>	1 811 8 4	1 496 10 10	11 6 0	327 3 6
Collected in the year	401 6 2	606 8 2	295 0 0	0 0 0
Remitted in the year	706 4 0	463 1 6	0 0 0	243 2 6
<i>Total</i>	1 107 12 2	1 159 9 8	295 0 0	243 2 6
Balance at the end of the year	703 12 2	336 1 2	0 0 0	367 11 0

In all cases in which fines are recorded as remitted, except in very old cases, they were levied by imprisonment

The Civil debtors in confinement on the 1st May last were only seven individuals

A comparative statement of debtors in different Jails on the 1st May 1857 and 1858 is subjoined

DIVISIONS	On 1st May 1857	On 1st May 1858	Increase	Decrease
Astagram	1	0	0	1
Bangalore	4	1	0	3
Chittledroog	0	2	2	0
Nuggur	6	4	0	1
<i>TOTAL</i>	10	7	2	6
	Net decrease			3

The execution of decrees was a branch of business over which a systematic supervision had not been introduced till the beginning of the last year, when returns being called for of applications for execution remaining in arrears, it was with great trouble that the necessary information could be obtained from records, and it became

necessary to employ additional hands in some places for this purpose. At the end of July last, returns were obtained in some shape, and they shewed that no less than 3,155 applications were pending. The necessary instructions were issued for their disposal as well as for a methodical arrangement of the future applications; and it is satisfactory to observe that these measures have had the desired effect, because at the end of the year there were only 1,920 applications which were actually pending. In 164 of them processes were not issued, there being preliminaries to be done, in 909 cases processes were issued but not returned, in 381 cases property was attached but not sold; in 221 cases claims made for the attached property were under investigation, in 27 cases property was sold but money was in course of collection; in 29 cases questions of alleged private adjustment were under trial; 9 cases were waiting for the satisfaction of prior decrees; and 180 cases were awaiting orders of higher courts. The aggregate number of 1,920 cases is not very great, as it bears only a proportion of 15·7 per cent to the number of original decrees, and only 14·3 per cent to that of both the original and appeal decrees passed last year.

Criminal Courts. The operations of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction including those which have cognizance of minor police offences, are now to be remarked upon.

They are classified as follows.

Sur Ameen....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amildars. ...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Town Moonsiff. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Moonsiffs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Principal Sudder Moonsiffs...	5
Superintendents....	4
Judicial Commissioner...	1

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Criminal Cases. The criminal cases tried and disposed of last year in the different courts were 12,326.

The particulars of the Courts which tried them are as follows

CLASSES OF COURTS	No of cases which remained in arrears on 30th April 1857	No of cases filed from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858	Total	No of cases disposed of during the year	No of cases remaining in arrears on 30th April 1858
Sur Ameen	0	299	299	299	0
Amildars	206	9,799	10,005	9,674	331
Mysore Town Moonsiff	0	16	16	16	0
District Moonsiff	3	63	71	71	0
Principal Sudder Moonsiff	10	130	140	133	7
Superintendents	46	2,090	2,136	2,092	44
Total in the Divisions	265	12,402	12,667	12,285	382
Judicial Commissioner	6	45	51	41	10
GRAND TOTAL	271	12,447	12,718	12,326	392

The offences are classified under the heads of, 1st, Crimes against the person or involving violence; 2ndly, Offences against property, 3rdly, Miscellaneous offences such as perjury, defrauding the customs, &c, and 4thly, Petty offences, such as assaults, affrays, &c

The cases filed and disposed of during the last year as well as those remaining in arrears at the end of it are classified as follows

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES	No of cases which remained in arrears on 30th April 1857	No of cases filed from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858	Total	No of cases disposed of from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858	No of prisoners in these cases	No convicted.	Per centage of convictions	No of cases remaining in arrears on 30th April 1858	No of prisoners in these cases
Crimes against the person	48	569	617	570	1,718	702	41	41	131
Do against property	124	2,891	3,015	2,796	5,478	2,414	45	219	526
Miscellaneous	14	716	730	706	1,252	935	75	29	61
Petty Cases	80	8,271	8,351	8,218	16,745	1,786	70	103	314
TOTAL	271	12,447	12,718	12,326	25,193	15,873	63	392	1,032

The particulars of the Criminal cases filed and disposed of, the number of the prisoners in them, and a comparison between the last and the previous years, are to be found in the appended statement, which shows a clear decrease of 44. Cases under the head of crimes against the person, of 90 cases under that of crimes against property, and an increase of 361 cases under that of miscellaneous offences.

The remarkable increase of 310 cases of false complaints, which may be seen in that statement, is not attributable to the increase of that offence, but only to the correction of an error in the classification of crimes, many of such cases having been erroneously classified in the returns of former years under the head of the complaints which had been proved to have been false.

The increase of 937 cases under the head of Petty Offences arises from an increase of 1,262 Petty assaults and a decrease of 325 Petty Offences.

An abstract of the criminal cases filed, comparing the last and previous years, is given below.

CLASSES OF CRIMES.	Filed in 1856-57.	Filed in 1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
Crimes against the person . . .	613	569	0	44
Do. against property. . . .	2,981	2,891	0	90
Miscellaneous offences.	355	716	361	0
Petty cases	7,331	8,271	937	0
TOTAL ..	11,283	12,447	1,268	131
	Net Increase . . .		1,161	

The following Table gives a compararison between the last and the previous years, of the number of persons brought to trial, and those who were convicted.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES	No of Prisoners				No of Prisoners convicted				Per centage of the convicted	
	In 1845-57	In 1857-58	Increase	Decrease.	In 1850-57	In 1857-58	Increase	Decrease	In 1850-57	In 1857-58
Crimes against the person	2,191	1,718	0	476	630	703	73	0	28	41
Do against property	6,522	5,478	0	1,044	2,725	2,449	0	276	42	45
Miscellaneous offences	692	1,252	560	0	378	935	557	0	61	75
Petty Cases	14,798	16,745	1,947	0	10,238	11,786	1,548	0	69	70
<i>Total</i>	24,206	23,193	2,507	1,520	13,971	15,873	1,178	276	58	63
	Net Increase.		937				1,902			

The per centage of convictions in each year was less in the graver offences, and greater in the minor ones.

Of the whole of 15,873 persons against whom sentences were passed last year, 13,012 individuals were simply fined, 49 were flogged and released, 8 were banished the jurisdiction, 31 were merely discharged from the Government service, and 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, making a total of 1,310, which leaves 2,772 to be accounted for, eight of these were hanged, and 6 transported for life. The remainder, being in number 2,758, or 17 per cent, were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. Of these, 1,673 were imprisoned for small periods varying from one hour to one month, leaving 1,085 or 7 per cent who were sentenced for upwards of a month.

The particulars of their sentences are as follows.

Above 1 month, but not exceeding 6 months ..	673
Above 6 months, but not exceeding 1 year... ..	170
Above 1 year, but not exceeding 2 years ..	113
Do. do. 3 years ..	40
Do. do. 4 years ..	4
Do. do. 5 years ..	33
Do. do. 6 years ..	1
Do. do. 7 years ..	48
Do. do. 10 years ..	2
Do. do. 14 years ..	1
TOTAL	1,085

A comparison of the prisoners sentenced between the last and the previous years is as follows.

PARTICULARS OF SENTENCES.	No. of Prisoners sentenced in 1856—57.	Do. in 1857—58.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sent to the Lunatic Asylum.	1	1	0	0
Transferred to other tribunals	12	0	0	12
Discharged from the service	41	31	0	10
Banished the jurisdiction	1	8	7	0
Fined and released.	10,517	13,012	2,065	0
Flogged and released.	41	49	5	0
Imprisoned from 1 hour to a month.	1,531	1,073	0	158
Do. above one month but not exceeding 6 months.	774	673	0	101
Do. for 6 months but not exceeding 1 year ..	140	170	30	0
Do. for 1 year but not exceeding 2 years ..	59	113	54	0
Do. for 2 years but not exceeding 3 years ..	21	40	19	0
Do. for 4 years ..	12	4	0	8
Do. for 5 years ..	41	33	0	8
Do. for 6 years ..	0	1	1	0
Do. for 7 years ..	20	45	25	0
Do. for 10 years ..	1	2	1	0
Do. for 14 years ..	15	1	0	14
Transportation for Life.	3	6	3	0
Hanged	8	8	0	0
TOTAL ..	13,971	15,873	2,213	311
	Net Increase.		1,902	

FINES.

On the 1,302 persons who were fined, an aggregate amount of Rupees 12,261—5—10 was imposed, which averages 15 Annas and one pie each.

A comparison of fines and of the cases in which they were imposed, between the last and the previous years, is as follows

CLASSES OF COURTS	Cases in 1856--57	Cases in 1857--58	Increase	Decrease	Amount imposed in 1856--57	Amount imposed in 1857--58	Increase	Decrease
Supt's Courts	33	415	23	0	146	244	13	11
Moons ff's Courts	34	30	0	4	309	401	4	0
Talook Courts	5468	7430	1967	0	7957	8015	3	11
Total	5880	7875	1990	4	734	12,261	5	10
Net Increase	1986						Net decrease	472

General Remarks

A comparative view of the aggregate amount of criminal work performed in all the Courts of the Territory, between the last and the previous years, is given below

	In 1856--57	In 1857--58	Increase	Decrease
Number of cases which were in arrears at the beginning of the year	269	271	2	0
Do filed during the year	11 293	12 447	1 164	0
TOTAL	11 562	12 718	1 166	0
Number of cases disposed of during the year	11 281	12 326	1 045	0
Number of prisoners in them	23 428	25 193	1 765	0
Transferred to other tribunals	12	12	0	0
Acquitted	9 445	9 307	0	138
Of the latter released on bail	73	86	13	0
Died when under trial	0	1	1	0
Convicted	13 971	15 873	1 902	0
Per centage of acquittals	40	37	0	3
Number of cases remaining undecided at the end of the year	271	390	121	0
Number of prisoners in them	778	1 032	254	0

There were in arrears at the end of the last year 121 cases more than there were at the beginning of it, but the number of cases actually disposed of is higher than that of the previous year by 1,045

Gang Robberies Fifty five Gang Robberies were committed last year, 3 of which took place on the boundary of Coimbatore, 3 on that of Chittoor, 6 on that of Salem, 7 on that of Bellary, 3 on that of Canara, 1 on that of Dharwar, and 2 on that of Cuddapah, making a total, of 25 on the boundaries of other Provinces and the remaining 30 took place in the middle of Mysore. The robbers put 100 persons to more or less torture, 11 of whom were burned with torches, 50 were wounded with swords, clubs, &c, and the remaining 39 received blows. The amount of property plundered is alleged to be Rupees 24,227—5—0. In three cases only the criminals have been detected and punished.

A comparison of this species of crime between the last and the previous years is as follows.

OF WHAT SIDE OF THE COUNTRY.	Number of robberies committed.		Number of persons tortu- red		Value of property alleged to have been plundered.			
	1867-68.		1867-68.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
On the Malabar boundary.	3	0	7	0	1,014	0	0	1,014
On the Comblator Do.	2	0	7	0	883	15	0	898
On the Chittoor Do.	4	0	4	5	1,251	10	0	1,261
On the Salem Do.	2	4	3	7	398	8	0	406
On the Bellary Do.	10	0	44	12	1,734	21	0	1,755
On the Canara Do.	1	2	5	9	98	0	0	1,078
On the Dharwar Do.	2	1	4	2	1,359	8	0	1,367
On the Cuddayah Do.	0	2	0	7	0	0	342	0
In the middle of Mysore...	24	0	69	57	3,728	6	5,000	1,272
Total.	54	15	143	108	10,190	5	17,951	7,761
Net Increase.	1	0	Net decrease	42	Net Increase		14,027	15

The above shows that the increase in the last year of the property plundered arose chiefly from Gang robberies committed near the boundary of Canara, part of which Province has lately been in a disturbed state.

PROPERTY STOLEN.

The aggregate value of property stolen in the last year was Rs. 64,930-8-8 part of which of the value of Rs. 20,527-13-10 was found upon the robbers who were apprehended, and a sum of Rs. 863-8-3 was recovered by the sale of the prisoners own property. The total amount of Rs. 21,391-6-1 or 33, per cent was restored to the owners.

The largest value of property plundered was in the Nuggur Division, in which the lowest amount was recovered. This is attributable chiefly to the robberies committed at the latter end of the official year on the boundary of the Canara district. The highest proportion of the property recovered was in the Bangalore Division.

The particulars of these results with a comparison between the last and the previous years is shown below.

DIVISIONS	VALUE OF PROPERTY PROVED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN				VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.				Per Centage of property recovered.
	In 1856-57.		In 1857-58.		In 1856-57.		In 1857-58.		
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Astagram.	10,964 14 10	10,787 15 1	0 0 0	176 15 9	7,597 5 6	6,531 5 9	0 0 0	1,065 15 9	63 60
Bangalore.	6,633 4 9	8,438 2 7	1,804 13 0	0 0 0	5,754 1 8	5,949 2 2	195 0 6	0 0 0	87 70
Chuttledroog.	14,019 5 9	17,006 14 0	2,957 8 3	0 0 0	4,892 8 1	4,481 2 3	0 0 0	411 5 10	35 26
Nuggur.	8,365 1 7	28,037 9 0	30,332 4 5	0 0 0	1,633 12 7	4,429 11 11	2,795 15 4	0 0 0	20 15
TOTAL	40,012 13 11	64,930 8 8	8,25,094 10 6	176 15 9	9,19,877 11 10	21,391 6 12	2,990 15 10	1,477 5 7	50 33
	Net Increase 24,917 10 9		Net Increase 1,513 10 3						

GENERAL AVERAGES.

The subjoined statement gives the proportion which the amount of litigation and of crime in the last year, bears to every hundred thousand population of this Territory.

	Number.	Average per hundred thousand.
Population.	3,715,423	.
Civil Suits	11,278	303.5
Crimes.	4,176	112.4
Misdemeanours	8,271	222.6
<i>The particulars of the crimes are as follows.</i>		
Against person.	569	15.3
Against property.	2,591	77.8
Miscellaneous.	716	19.3
TOTAL	4,178	112.4
<i>The particulars of the misdemeanours are as follows</i>		
Petty offences.	2,338	62.9
Petty assaults.	5,933	157.7
TOTAL	8,271	222.6
<i>Number of persons convicted.</i>		
Of crimes.	4,087	110.
Of misdemeanours.	11,786	317.2
TOTAL	15,873	427.2
Gang robberies reported to have been committed . .	55	1.5
Value of property plundered in do.	Rs. 24,227	Rs. 652
do. in all ways.	„ 61,930	„ 1,748

The last mentioned amount averages at about 3 pice per head of the population.

JAILS.

In the Jails of this Territory there were 1,604 prisoners under sentence and awaiting sentence at the beginning of the last year, and 6008 persons were committed to them during the year, making a total of 7,702. Of these 1,352, persons were released on the expiration of the period of their sentences, 107 died in the Jails, 6 escaped from them, 167 were transferred to other authorities, chiefly

the Military Department, by which the offences they were charged with were cognizable, 3,356 were acquitted and released, 31 who were public servants, were dismissed the service and released,* 16 were

* 96 were released on bail, 832 were fined and released.

flogged and released, 10 were expelled the boundary, 7 were hanged, and 17 were transported for life, making a total of 6,017 At

the end of the year 1,685 prisoners were left in the Jails, of whom 1,165 were under sentences of imprisonment and 220 awaiting sentences

The average number of convicts in confinement on the 1st of each month was 1,532, of whom 323 performed labour in Jails, and 1,209 in road gangs. Of the latter number 10 died, making an average of less than 1 per cent, whereas 87 or about 27 per cent died in the Jails. This fact shows the superior healthiness of the road work over that in Jails, and for this reason convict labour was more extensively employed during the last year on road work than the year before.

A comparative statement showing the above results is given below.

DIVISIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS						NUMBER OF DEATHS					
	In Jails		In Road Gangs		Total		In Jails		In Road Gangs		Total	
	1856-57	1857-58	1856-57	1857-58	1856-57	1857-58	1856-57	1857-58	1856-57	1857-58	1856-57	1857-58
Astagram	419	116	93	418	531	534	14	52	2	1	16	53
Bangalore	370	83	139	395	509	478	10	6	0	5	10	10
Chittledroog	252	71	130	275	382	316	30	18	0	0	30	18
Nuggur	181	53	36	121	217	174	17	12	0	4	17	16
TOTAL	1,222	323	398	1,209	1,620	1,532	71	87	2	10	73	97

The Jails at Bangalore were remarkable last year, in like manner with the previous year, for the lowest number of deaths; and their healthy condition is creditable to the authorities under whom they are placed. The large mortality in the Astagram Jail was owing to Cholera having broken out among a number of Moplat Prisoners, men from below the Ghaut, and having been of a very fatal character.

In the Hospitals attached to the Jails there were 125 prisoners lying sick at the beginning of the last year, 2,473 were admitted to them during the last year, making a total of 2,598, of whom 2,388 were cured and 100 died, leaving at the end of the year 115 prisoners sick. Of those who died 87 were convicts and 13 prisoners under trial.

The expenses of feeding, clothing, guarding and supplying medicines to the prisoners, and the average cost per head, in comparison between the last and the previous years, are given below.

I T E M S.	In 1856-57.			In 1857-58.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Average number of prisoners.	1,620			1,532			"		98	
<i>Amount of expenses incurred on their account</i>	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In feeding, clothing and supplying medicines	42,070	15	9	39,220	3	1	"	"	2,844	12
In guarding	21,944	5	10	21,862	5	3	"	"	82	2
<i>Total</i>	64,015	5	7	61,082	8	4	"	"	2,926	15
<i>Average per head of the expenses incurred.</i>	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In feeding, clothing and supplying medicines	25	15	0	25	9	8	"	"	"	5
In guarding.	13	8	9	14	4	4	"	11	7	"
<i>General Average</i>	39	8	3	39	14	"	"	11	7	5

CASUALTIES.

The following Statement shews a comparison of casualties, &c., in the Territory between the last and the previous years.

	In 1856-57.	In 1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
Suicides	303	217	0	88
Accidental deaths.	1,001	1,361	360	0
Killed by Wild beasts.	33	41	6	0
TOTAL	1,311	1,619	366	88
Persons wounded by Wild beasts.	8	16	8	0
WILD BEASTS KILLED	262	157	0	105

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

The preceding paragraphs contain no reference to the Civil or Criminal Cases disposed of in the Cantonment of Bangalore by the Superintendent of Police.

This Officer, who is also the Commissariat Officer of the Station, has, under an arrangement made before the assumption of the country, power to adjudicate in all suits originating within the limits of the Cantonment, and not exceeding in amount or value Rs. 1,750. His decisions are summary, and he is not obliged to keep a record of proceedings except in cases of importance, or where landed property is involved. He refers cases to Panchayets when he thinks that mode of trial advisable.

His decrees are appealable, in cases of landed property, to the Judicial Commissioner, who can also receive and dispose of appeals in other cases, when he deems it right to interfere.

In Criminal cases, the Superintendent of Police has authority to punish offenders by imprisonment with or without hard labor for 7 years, and to impose fines not exceeding 50 Rupees.

In cases involving a punishment in excess of 7 years, the Police Superintendent commits the case to the Judicial Commissioner.

At the beginning of the last year 64 Civil Suits were pending before the Superintendent of Police, and 1,316 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 1,380 suits, 959 of them were disposed of, which include 790 cases in which the claims were fully allowed, 125 in which they were partly allowed and 44 in which they were fully disallowed. The suits disposed of last year are less than those disposed of in the previous year by 254. Eighty six suits remained in arrears at the end of the last year, a number exceeding those which were in arrears at the end of the previous year by 22. In 2 cases appeals were admitted last year by the Judicial Commissioner from the decrees of the Superintendent of Police, in one of which the original decree was confirmed and in the other reversed.

The Superintendent of Police levied fees in Civil Suits amounting to Rupees 120—8—1.

At the beginning of the last year there were 45 Criminal Cases pending before that Officer, 2,598 cases were filed during the year making a total of 2,643, of which 2,581 were disposed of, leaving 62 in arrears at the end of the year, in which 104 prisoners were involved. He imposed fines in Criminal cases amounting to Rs. 3,130—11—8, and levied Rupees 2,491—12—4.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The details which have been furnished regarding the working of the Courts show clearly that, in the disposal of civil business, considerable activity has been displayed. The number of original and appeal suits decided in the previous year was 10,565; the last year 13,429 were decided. The decisions in the original suits of

the former bore a proportion of 79 per cent to the total on the file, the last year the proportion was 88 per cent. In the former year 336 original and 55 appeal suits were decided after being lodged upwards of two years. At the end of the last year there remained on the files 108 original and 5 appeal suits of one year's standing and upwards. At the same time the number filed in the past year have been 2,651 original and 291 appeal suits more than in the previous year, while the number remaining unsettled was less by 969 original and 36 appeal suits.

These satisfactory results have not been obtained without the zealous co-operation of the Superintendents of the four Divisions, and of the subordinate local courts under their supervision. On this point Mr Devereux writes that it is due to Major Haines to remark that the Talook Courts of the Bangalore Division have as before, the smallest average arrears, being only 178 suits to each Court. In the same courts in the Chittledroog Division, under Major Dobbs, the number filed has increased by 1,001 suits, while the number remaining has decreased by 18. In the Astagram, as in Nuggur, there remain only an average of 16 suits in each court in arrears, and the appeals which had accumulated in the former Division in the Superintendent's Court have been cleared off by Captain Pearce. But it is especially in the Nuggur Division, under Major Porter, that the results of labour are to be observed. In that Division, 1,252 suits were remaining at the beginning of the past year, 547 more than in the preceding year were filed, and at the end of the past year there remained but 322 suits unsettled.

So far as numerical results can be satisfactory, these may fully be so considered. The number of suits has increased, in some degree doubtless, owing to an increased promptitude of decision, and the demand has been met by an increased activity, while the fact that the appeals lodged bear a proportion of only 15 per cent to the appealable original decrees, gives ground for satisfactory conclusions in regard to the manner in which justice has been administered.

In regard to the efficiency of the Police and Criminal Courts it

may be observed that the property reported to have been stolen and robbed amounted to Rupees 64,939—8—8 or about three pice per head of the population, and part of this amounting to Rupees 21,391—6—1 was restored to the owners.

The criminal calendar does not appear to call for much special remark.

The practice of cattle poisoning by the village Mádigas is a subject of complaint in some parts of the country, and some enquiries have been set on foot with a view to its suppression, as, for instance, whether the abolition of the custom of giving the hides of dead cattle to that class of persons may not lead to its cessation.

Increased vigilance has been used towards the detection of Gang robberies, the number of which may be in some measure attributed to the release of time expired convicts, and it may be anticipated that a good result will follow.

The increase of pay mentioned in the previous year's report as having been granted to a portion of the Police has been useful in inducing serviceable men to enlist, and an increase of efficiency has been reported to have resulted from it.

The state of the Courts in the four Divisions of Mysore does not appear to require any further special notice.

In regard however to the Police of the Bangalore Cantonment, unquestionably the most important place in Mysore, it may be questioned whether the union of the offices of Superintendent of Police of the Cantonment, and of Commissariat Officer, can very long continue to subsist with as much advantage as in former years. The population and traffic of this place have largely increased, and it appears to become more and more, in consequence of being a point at which good high Roads converge, a centre of movements of Troops in the Southern part of India. In consequence of this, considerable delay has arisen from time to time in disposing of cases, in executing decrees, and in replies to correspondence, &c., between that Officer and the Judicial Commissioner; and there appears reason to believe that the work, as it now stands, is too much for

one Officer. Although therefore it has long been my fixed opinion that the Police authority should be lodged in the hands of the • • Commissariat Officer wherever insuperable obstacles do not intervene, I have come to the opinion that this place has arrived at that point at which it becomes advisable that a separate magistrate should be appointed.

The readiest and most obvious means of remedying the deficiencies in the present arrangement, which the growing importance of this place brings gradually to light, would appear to be the appointment of an Officer of the Commission, who has been trained in the system which is in force throughout the whole of Mysore. The charge is one of sufficient labour to occupy the whole time of an efficient Officer. In support of this view it may be observed that while the increase of wealth and population, and an improvement in the speed with which decisions are made, have been accompanied throughout the rest of Mysore by an increased amount of litigation, by, in short, an increased readiness on the part of the population to bring their disputes for the arbitration of the Courts of justice, in this, which is not only the place of greatest traffic, but which has, with one or two exceptions, increased in population and wealth more than any other place, the number of suits filed has been during the past two years smaller than in any recent year.

In like manner, the police and criminal cases were fewer in number than in any year except 1812, and though at first sight this would bear a favourable construction, yet judging by analogy with the rest of the country, where a more frequent resort to the tribunals has been concomitant on their increased efficiency, this result may more probably be attributed to an abstinence from attending the court, rather than to a cessation of subjects of dispute among an increased population.

REVENUE

The season for the year 1857—58 has been the sixth bad season in succession with which Mysore has been afflicted. In the

When the country was first assumed by the British there were many instances, in the Nuggur Division especially, where partly for economy partly for convenience, it was considered advisable to double up two or more Talooks into one. As years have gone by the policy of this measure has in some cases become doubtful. It was found necessary in 1849 to reconstitute the old Talook of Wastara, which had been incorporated with Chukamoogloor, and in the year gone by the Talook of Anantapoor has been reformed within nearly its ancient limits.

The customary General Abstract Statements of demand, Collections and balance for the year under report, ending on the 30th April 1858, with detailed statements of the four Divisions corresponding therewith, will be found marked A, B, C, and D, in the Appendix. Owing to the temporary confusion created by the change in the period at which the amounts are closed, the comparative statements which it has been usual to submit cannot be drawn up. This confusion ceases with the present year, not, as stated in the report for 1856-57, with the year gone by.

The Demand or Revenue settlement for the year, on account of current revenue exclusive of arrears, amounts to Rs 84,99,226 4 0 as exhibited below.

Ordinary Revenue

Land Revenue	58,27,105	15	6
Sayer	8,66,961	5	9
Abkarry	8,22,474	6	6
Miscellaneous	6,17,098	10	0

Extra Revenue

Sandal wood	1,66,033	2	7
Miscellaneous Sources	1,91,760	6	6
Tuccary	7,792	5	2

Total Rupees	84,99,226	4	0
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The following is the amount of the settlement of each Item of Revenue.

LAND.		Money Assessment	15,06,960	11	4	
Wet Land.		Buttaye or division of crop between the Govt. and the Ryots ...	4,72,078	10	6	
						10,79,039 5 10
Dry Land.		Money Assessment	22,78,614	8	6	
		Buttaye.....	1,87,787	4	8	
						24,66,351 13 2
Bagayet or Cocoanut and Areca nut Gardens.		Money Assessment.	5,71,169	15	4	
		Buttaye.....	66,990	12	11	
						6,38,180 12 3
Miscellaneous Gardens, consisting of Betel leaf, Plantains, Potatoes, Poppy, Kitchen Gardens, &c.		Money Assessment.	1,61,068	2	11	
		Buttaye.....	3,587	7	7	
						1,64,655 10 6
Sugar Cane.		Money Assessment.	1,15,608	14	5	
		Buttaye.....	41,548	4	9	
						1,57,157 3 2
Mulberry Gardens.		Money Assessment.	61,256	14	10	
		Buttaye.....	68	1	2	
						61,325 0 0
Coffee Plantations, Money Collections.....			43,234	7	6	
Kayum Gootah, or permanently assessed Villages....			62,594	3	0	
Jodee Enam, or lightly assessed Villages.....			1,82,502	1	9	
Jodee, or lightly assessed Lands.			1,22,065	6	5	
		Total of Land Revenue Rs ..	58,27,105	15	6	

CUSTOMS OR SAYER

The Revenue derived from Customs (or Sayer) during the year 1857—58 has been as follows

Excise, or Hawlut Duty, upon Sooparce, at Rs 1 4 0, on the 1st sort per maund, at 12 As on the 2nd sort, and at 6 As on the 3rd Sort	4,13,526	11	11
Ditto on Pepper, at 8 annas per maund	6,681	7	1
Ditto on Cardamums at 4 Rs per maund	8,686	5	8
Excise and Town Duties on Tobacco	1,28,579	14	1
Ditto on other Articles in the four Divisions	3,09,486	15	0
Total	8,66,961	5	9

ABKARRY

The Abkarry Revenue continues to be collected partly under Cirkar management, and partly under Ezarah or Contract Its amount during the year 1857—58 is as follows

Bangalore Cantonment and four miles around it under Cirkar Management	1,93,142	11	0
Thirty seven Talooks under Cirkar Management	4,03,736	14	8
Forty four Talooks rented	2,25,594	13	3
Total Rs ~	8,22,474	6	6

STAMPS

The Revenue derived from Stamps during the year 1857—58 is Rupees 8,035 5 6

EARTH SALT

The Revenue derived from Salt Pans in 1857—58 is Rupees 10,822 10 7

The excise and Town Duties on the same article has been Rupees. ... 8,147 1 4

OPIMUM.

The produce of Opium in 1857—58 is 2,238½ maunds, valued at Rupees 2,56,924—4—3; and the amount of duty levied upon it has been Rs. 7,389—0—2. Its market price has not fluctuated during the year, but has been steadily as follows.

1st Sort	per Maund	Rupees	232	0	0
2nd	"	"	164	0	0
3rd	"	"	139	0	0
4th	"	"	87	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

The miscellaneous, or Chillar Bob, comprises the following items.

Mohturfa, or taxes on Houses, Bazaars,*					
Looms and Oil Mills. ...	...	...	2,89,157	8	3
Amrayee, or taxes on productive trees. ...	...	...	71,440	7	9
Sundry small farms, licenses, taxes on professions, &c. ...	..	...	2,56,500	10	0
Total Rs.....			6,17,098	10	0

EXTRA REVENUE.

*Several miscellaneous sources combine to form the head of Extra Revenue. Of these the principal is Sandal wood, for which Mysore has long been celebrated. The total amount collected under this head is Rupees 3,57,793—9—1.

GENERAL REVENUE RESULT.

The total amount of settlement or demand on account of the Current Revenue. Ordinary and Extra exclusive of arrears. for

1857—58 is, as already stated, Rs 84,00,226—4—0 The fullest particulars are given in the Appendices, marked 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

The collections, including arrears of previous years, are Rs 85,01,588—4—10, which, as compared with last year, shews a decrease of Rs 3,34,001—13—11, but this must not be supposed to shew any falling off in the Revenue of the Territory, but is solely caused by the circumstance of large out standing balances, due on the 30th April 1856 having been collected in last year, whereas none have been collected during the year under review

So far in fact is the Revenue from falling off that it exhibits on the contrary, in spite of so many adverse circumstances, continued proofs of elasticity, and has risen higher than in any previous year A tabular statement of the Revenue for each year since the annexation of the Territory is inserted for convenience of reference

1831—32	Company's Rupees	43,56,337	4	0
1832—33.	Do	55,56,337	8	9
1833—34	Do	58,25,756	8	0
1834—35	Do	67,70,277	3	6
1835—36	Do	76,87,751	9	8
1836—37	Do	71,13,703	13	7
1837—38	Do	60,30,581	8	6
1838—39	Do	71,91,818	7	0
1839—40	Do	77,50,430	6	11
1840—41	Do	76,48,125	7	5
1841—42	Do	75,66,351	6	5
1842—43	Do	75,64,855	1	5
1843—44	Do	72,59,119	7	1
1844—45	Do	72,89,665	10	0
1845—46	Do	71,00,370	3	7
1846—47	Do	76,01,072	14	4
1847—48	Do	79,26,751	6	11
1848—49	Do	80,08,339	6	8
1849—50	Do	80,03,953	11	6

1850—51.....	Company's Rupees	78,37,219	14	0
1851—52.....	Do.	80,18,977	7	3
1852—53....	Do.	78,07,926	11	9
1853—54.....	Do.	82,07,926	11	9
1854—55.....	Do.	78,62,386	14	7
1855—56.....	Do.	83,88,951	1	0
1856—57....	Do.	82,88,523	6	0
1857—58	Do.	85,77,988	1	11

[The above is calculated up to 30th June in each year.]

The amount of outstanding balances, on the 30th April 1858, inclusive of the arrears of the previous years, was Rs. 8,13,610-1-9 of which Rs. 6,23,190 have been since collected.

It only remains to solicit the sanction of the Government for the remission of Rupees 0,891—8—2 of which the particulars are as follow.

Balances due by deceased Ryots.	...	...	...	619	3	8
Do. deserted Ryots.	...	...	...	731	7	2
Do. insolvent Ryots.	...	...	...	4,735	11	1
Miscellaneous Items...	...	...	...	805	2	3
Total Rupees...				6,891	8	2

Of this amount more than Rupees 5,000 is due by Toddy Contractors in the Astagram Division, whom the Officiating Superintendent has pronounced to be hopelessly insolvent.

EDUCATION.

The returns of the Department of Public Instruction are given in a separate Appendix. They shew that 356 superior pupils were educated in the Government superior Schools; 315 in private superior Schools receiving aid from Government; and 410 in inferior private Schools, making a total of 1,619. Of these, 1,175 were Hindoos; 72 Mahomedans; and 402 of other classes. The average

attendance amounted to 1294 911 Pupils were instructed in English, 704 in Canarese 102 in Tamil, and 26 in Hindustani

The Department was formed towards the end of May 1857 Since that time, whether in consequence of the state of public affairs, or from any other cause or causes, no desire has been expressed for the aid of Government in the establishment of any School in any portion of the Mysore Country, except on the part of two schools in the station of Bangalore, one of them under the management of Natives, and the other of Europeans

It has not been thought advisable under the circumstances to set up Schools for the establishment of which no desire has been expressed

In Coorg however, where an English School was authorized to be established under Mr Moegling the case has been different In that School as it existed before May 1857, the number of scholars seldom exceeded 25 It has now reached 91

Many Coorg boys of the best families are now on the list of pupils, and Captain Martin, Superintendent of Coorg, reports, that he cannot trace the slightest prejudice either against the School or its Masters, who have by a sensible and conciliatory conduct thoroughly gained the confidence of all castes and parties

Now that Mr Garrett has returned to India and placed his services entirely at the disposal of the Educational Department in Mysore, there can be little doubt that what has been done there on a small scale will be done here on a large one

PUBLIC WORKS

ROADS AND BRIDGES

In obedience to the interdiction of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No 2603 of the 27th June 1857, directing the stoppage of all expenditure not really urgent, no new works were commenced in this year The following however, in which progress had been made, were completed

Two new Travellers' Bungalows, of the 1st class, have been built, one at Cummulode on the high road between Bangalore and Mysore, for Rs. 3930;—and the other at Hoonsoor, the diverging point of the main road from Bangalore to Cannanore and Mangalore, for Rupees 4030.

A number of Tunnels and drains and six Bridges have also been constructed on various lines of road, at a total of outlay of Rs. 16,469—0—0. The most important of these is a stone Bridge of three arches across the Arkavutte, on the new road which branches off at Colar to join the main Northern line.

The work of bridging and draining the new road from Bangalore to the Cuddapah frontier, viâ Ooscotta and Seglabyle, is progressing very satisfactorily. The foundations of six bridges and drains have been laid, and eight others are all but completed.—Rs. 32,900 were sanctioned for those works, of which Rs. 17,332—0—0 have been expended.

The road from Arculode to Hullabyle, a Southern feeder of the Munjerabad Ghaut, has been finished, and the bridging and draining of the portion from Arculode, viâ Coodlyputt, towards the Ghaut, is nearly completed—Rs. 25,014—0—0 were sanctioned for this work, and Rupees 20,203—0—0 have been expended.

Many of the small drains on the road from the Annoor Valley to the Boond or Coffee Ghaut, have been completed, and the piers and abutments of the Bridges have been built.

The two Bridges in the Nuggur Division, over the large rivers Toonga and Budra, have made most satisfactory progress. The Bridge over the Toonga at Shemooga, which consists of sixteen arches, each of 50 feet span, has had all its arches turned, and the road way partially constructed. It is already greatly used by the inhabitants of the populous and rising town of Shemooga, which stands on the left bank, and had no communication with the right bank, except by basket boats, for several months in the year. It was important that these arches should be turned before the Monsoon, and it required great exertions on the part of the Acting Chief Engineer and

Sub Engineer Sykk, to effect this in a part of the country where the working season is short, and where the labour procurable is scarce and bad. The other Bridge over the Budra consists of thirteen arches of the same span, and will be finished by the close of the ensuing season. It is impossible to overstate the importance of these works in a commercial and military point of view. On the former Rs 3,900—0—0 have been spent from the commencement, and on the latter Rupees 35,088—0—0.

In the Road Department the aggregate amount of expenditure on account of new works has been Rupees 1,16,782—0—0, and an account of repairs Rupees 92,268—0—0.

IRRIGATION

In the Irrigation Department a sum of Rs 1,71,768—0—0 was spent on repairs, and only Rs 14,125—0—0 on new works which could not be postponed. Among the latter certain work done to the proposed Lake at Maury Conway, with the view of obtaining accurate data on which to draw up plans and estimates. The report of the probable execution of this work has excited a great deal of attention, and the spot has been honored by volunteer visits and reports from two of the principal Engineers at Madras, who seem to envy Mysore the possession of a site so obviously marked out by nature for the construction of a great work of Irrigation. The work will be on so great a scale that too much care and labor cannot be bestowed on the preparation of the plans and estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS

The only work that claims attention under this head is Colonel Wellesley's house in the Durya Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, which is being repaired in obedience to the Marquis of Dalhousie's Minute of the 2nd November 1855. During the present year Rs 10,000—0—0 have been expended, making a total outlay of Rs

22,000 on this interesting work. The upper story is all but completed, the outside painting representing the defeat of Colonel Baillie, which was once before repaired by the Duke's own order, is now restored to all its pristine brilliancy and deformity; and considerable progress has been made on the ground floor.

The Acting Chief Engineer reports favorably of the services of Captain Puckle, Lieut. Johnson, Sub-Overseers Vardon and Sylk, and some other subordinates; and it is impossible to speak too highly of the unwearied industry of Captain Wilkieson himself, in the judicious application of the means at his command, and the prevention of extravagance and waste.

FINANCIAL.

An Abstract account current of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory for 1857—58, ending on the 30th April, is submitted, together with a statement in detail, and two other statements, the one exhibiting the particulars of the balance, and the other the particulars of the increase or decrease. They are marked respectively A, B, C, and D in the Appendix under this head.

The net balance in the General and Provincial Treasuries, on the 30th April 1858, was Rupees 56,60,786—13—8 as shewn in the statement marked C.

The Chief Item of decrease in expenditure is under the head of Public Works.* In this department, in obedience to the orders of Government, the expenses were confined as much as was proper, to works of absolute necessity, and an expenditure of Rupees 7,21,773—4—11 is shewn against the Rupees 11,32,744—15—6 of the preceding year. The saving being Rupees 4,10,971—10—7.

On the other hand an increase of Rupees 2,16,875—12—3, under the following heads. This increase has been caused principally by the creation of the two new Establishments of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Educational Department, and by the order of Government (sometime subsequently countermanded) to despatch

two thousand Silladar Horse for service in Hindostan. This last involved an increase which is not to be regarded as permanent; nor is the payment for the Pensioned Soldiers employed in the Bangalore Cantonment, when the station was to a considerable extent denuded of European Troops.

REVENUE CHARGES. Rupees... 75,189 14 9

Comprising the following particulars.

229. Peons newly entertained,
and the pay of Revenue and Cunda-
char Peons in Astagram increased,
&c., &c. 55,238 14 9

Costs for preparing Teak beams
and their transit charges 5,606 0 0

Increase of pay to Anchay run-
ners, entertainment of Overseers, &c. 7,422 0 0

Additional expences incurred for
manufacturing arrack. 5,903 0 0 .

On account of the re-constitution
of a Talook of Anantapore noticed
above. 1,020 0 0
75,189 14 9

JUDICIAL CHARGES... .. Rupees... 31,221 5 1

Comprising the following particulars.

Temporary employment of Pen-
sioned Soldiers in the Cantonment of
Bangalore, for the protection of the
Inhabitants. 14,665 0 0

Entertainment of Head Sheristadar
and Goomastahs; also contingent
expences in the Judicial Commission-
er's Cutcherry... .. 9,690 0 0

Entertainment of additional
Magistrate Goomastahs in the Talooks
of the Nuggur Division, and the other
miscellaneous items too numerous to
mention.

6,866 5 11
81,221 5 11

MILITARY CHARGES Rupees. . 86,057 15 11

Comprising the following particulars.

Enlistment of Sowars and Sepoys,
also the appointment of an extra
Regimentdar Rupees.... 27,195 0 0
Purchase of arms & ammunition. 25,138 0 0
Batta to Sowars sent to Bellary
on duty. 29,775 0 0
Allowance to Lieutenant Stewart
who commanded them. 1,290 0 0
Purchase of Tents, &c. 2,659 15 11
86,057 15 11

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES... .. Rupees... 2,276 13 8

*Comprising the following particulars. **

Increase in Lunger Khana or
Poor House in the Bangalore Town,
expences consequent upon the en-
hanced price of grain. 720 0 8
Vurshasanums, or life pensions
granted to 49 Brahmins in the Chittle-
droog Division, on the abolition of
Kana Bikshay "or a gratuity of grain
out of the Buttayee produce under
certain Tanks." 1,556 4 0
2,276 13 8

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

7,568 8 1

Comprising the following items

Hospital, Dispensaries, &c, in the Cantonment of Bangalore, which in the last year was included in the Judicial Department, but is now brought more properly under the present head

6,121 6 3

Allowances for Vaccination and miscellaneous charges

1,447 2 1

 7,568 8 4

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

14,560 7 0

The Disbursement for 1856—57

was Rupees

20,780 3 3

For the present year, it is Rs

35,310 11 0

 Increase .. 14,560 7 9

This increase comprises the salaries of the Director of Public Instruction and an Inspector

The Statement marked D in the Appendix, shews the whole of the Receipts, Disbursements, and the Surplus of the year 1857—58, as called for by the Honorable the Court of Directors in their despatch transmitted with Mr Grey's letter, No 887 of the 10th November 1849 —The Surplus has been added to the balance of the preceding year

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH'S INCOME

The amount of the Rajah's fifth share for the twelve months of 1857—58 was Rs 9,58,149—8—6, which, with His Highness' stipend of Rupees 3,50,000—0—0 makes a total income of Rupees 13,08,149—8—6

SUBSIDY TO THE HONOURABLE COMPANY.

The annual Subsidy of twenty-four lakhs and a half (Rupees 24,50,000) was paid over to the Madras Government in the usual manner; as was likewise another half lakh (Rupees 50,000) the year's rent for the Island of Seringapatam.

MILITARY.

The returns of the strength of the Mysore Infantry, or "Barr," and of the Silladar Horse, will be found in the Appendix under this head, marked No. 1, and 2.

The total strength of the Infantry on the 30th April last was 2056 Rank and File; and of the latter 2987 Horsemen. These were maintained at a charge of Rupees 11,26,533—14—7 including all establishments.

One thousand of the Silladars were placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, and have been actively employed in the Ceded Districts and the Mahratta frontier. They have had the good fortune to receive the thanks of the Officers under whom they have been employed; and their powers of marching have been much spoken of. In the skirmishing before Sborapoor Captain George Newbury of the 8th Madras Cavalry, an Officer of the highest spirit and intelligence, was unfortunately killed at their head, and Lieut. Stewart of the same Regiment received a very severe sabre wound from which he has not yet recovered.

It is right to add that the local troops of Mysore have in no respect been behind the regular Army of Madras in the exhibition of a steady unwavering loyalty during the recent critical period.

POPULATION.

The population last year was estimated at 36,09,104. For the present year the number is 37,38,927, shewing an increase of 1,29,823. These returns, it is to be feared, have small pretensions to

minute accuracy, but the large increase in the present return, is in a considerable degree to be accounted for by the circumstance of the Island of Seringapatam, a Company's possession, having been omitted last year.

POPULATION.

DIVISIONS	HINDOOS		MUSULMANS		Grand Total	Area in square Miles
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bangalore.	5 63 827	5 05 992	10 68 819	41 990	39 527	81 437
Chittledroog	2 53 547	3 00 317	5 53 864	11 453	9 879	21 341
Astagram.	6 31 487	5 39 017	11 70 504	25 853	22 357	48 212
Naggar "	2 53 377	2 10 511	4 63 888	17 961	12 863	30 824
TOTAL	19 01 211	16 55 887	35 57 110	97 191	81 626	1 81 817

27,000

Population
 42,888
 1,32,743
 65,761
 14,928
 9 339
 14,186

Hours
 6,075
 17,821
 11,130
 5 212
 2 362
 2,615

Bangalore Cusbah
 Bangalore Cantonment
 Mysore Town
 Seringapatam
 Toomkoor Town
 Shemogah Town

	<i>Pettah Hospital.</i>	<i>Cantonment. Hospital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mussulmans. . .	151	92	243
Malayalum. . .	6	0	6
Kometies. . .	15	0	15
Jain. . .	1	0	1
Coombar. . .	0	1	1
Coormur. . .	2	0	2
Pariabs. . .	107	215	325
Jettce. . .	0	1	1
Jew. . .	0	1	1
Chucklers. . .	0	13	13
Toty. . .	0	7	7
Remained last year of all Castes. }	58	0	58
Total.....	781	504	1345

Two deaths in the Pettah Hospital and 9 in the Cantonment Civil Hospital were caused by Cholera, and 56 other fatal cases from the same disease were reported as having taken place in the Cantonment Bazaars. In the Divisions the reported deaths from Cholera were 728 in the Bangalore Division; 669 in the Astagram Division; 0 in the Chittledroog Division, and 429 in the Nuggur Division. Thus the total ascertained deaths from Cholera in the Mysore Territory were 1826.

Small pox has not been reported as prevailing to a serious extent in any part of the Country.

The expenditure for the Pettah Hospital, European Medicines not included, amounted to Rupees 4902—7—5; for the Lunatic Asylum to Rupees 1982—1—1; and for the Cantonment Bazaar Hospital, Dispensary and Jail to Rupees 5726—8—3.

The amount of Medical Duties performed out of Bangalore the several Divisions is indicated in the following table.

	Remained 20th April 1857	Admitted 1857-58	Total
Commissioner's Office Establishment	3	110	113
Do Do Followers	3	221	224
Bangalore Division Establishment	0	66	66
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	3	115	118
Astagram Division Establishment	2	57	59
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	4	370	374
Chittledroog Division Establishment	3	14	17
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	7	83	90
Nuggur Division Establishment	2	169	170
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	0	169	169
Shemogah Soodra Hospital } In Patients	45	423	468
and Dispensary } Out Patients	43	3166	3209
Hasan Superintendent's Establishment	1	53	54
Do Do Followers and Inhabitants	1	99	100
TOTAL TREATED	117	5414	5531

VACCINATION

Compared to the preceding year there has been a large increase of Vaccination work performed in Mysore during 1857-58, as is shown in the following table. This is principally owing to the increased number of Vaccinators employed since August 1857, sanction having been given for the permanent employment of a Vaccinator in each Talook throughout the year in the open country Talooks, and of one during the fair weather months in those Western Talooks in which the South Western Monsoon rains are so heavy as to prevent successful Vaccination during the wet weather. There is also however a slight increase in the average numbers operated on by each Vaccinator.

*Return exhibiting the number and result of Vaccination performed on Infants and Adults
from 1st May, 1857 to 30th April 1858 in the Mysore Territories.*

	Under one year of age.				Above one year of age.				Total.		No of Vaccinators.	Average for each Vaccination.							
	No of Vaccinated.		Failures.		No of Vaccinated.		Failures.		No of Vaccinated.				Failures.						
	Successful.	Failures.	Successful.	Failures.	Successful.	Failures.	Successful.	Failures.	Successful.	Failures.									
May 1857....	775	750	25	4,892	4,664	228	5,657	5,414	253	56	101	+							
June, ..	903	922	46	4,870	4,620	250	5,838	5,543	296	61	93	+							
July, .	1,218	1,193	50	5,265	4,962	303	6,512	6,100	353	66	98	+							
August ..	1,703	1,617	61	5,670	5,333	337	7,378	6,980	398	70	105	+							
September.	1,573	1,510	54	5,693	5,387	306	7,266	6,006	360	71	102	+							
October.	1,641	1,582	59	5,559	5,295	264	7,200	6,877	323	71	101	+							
November.	1,794	1,726	63	5,687	5,451	238	7,481	7,177	304	74	101	+							
December.	1,700	1,720	70	6,391	6,093	293	8,181	7,813	368	77	106	+							
January 1858.	1,062	1,607	55	6,415	6,146	270	8,078	7,753	325	78	103	+							
February.	1,071	1,602	69	6,485	6,216	262	8,169	7,818	351	78	104	+							
March ..	1,833	1,768	65	6,459	6,157	295	8,985	7,925	360	78	106	+							
April, ...	1,514	1,474	40	6,624	6,355	269	8,138	7,829	309	78	104	+							
Total,																			
18,177											17,515	662	70,017	66,679	3,333	88,194	84,194	4,000	0.1231

In addition to the above numbers operated on by the regular Vaccinators, there have been vaccinated 726 persons at the Hospitals in Bangalore, and 248½ in the Divisions, by the Medical Establishments attached to them.

'MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 • BANGALORE,
 17th August 1858. .

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF MYSORE 1857-58

-
- 1 Statement of Crimes and Misdemeanours disposed of in the Mysore Territory
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c, marked No 1 under the Revenue Head
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c, of the Bangalore Division, marked A, in No 1
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c, of the Chittledroog Division, marked B, in No 1
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c, of the Astigram Division, marked C, in No 1
 - 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c, &c, of the Nuggur Division, marked D, in No 1
 - 9 Statements shewing the particulars of each head of Revenue in the four Divisions, from No 2 to 10
 - 1 Statements marked A, B, C, and D, under the Financial Head
 - 1 Statement marked E, under Do Do D
 - 1 Statement marked F, shewing the Income of H H the Rajah
 - 1 Statement marked G, explanatory Account Current of Do
 - 3 Statements marked 1, 2 and 3, under the Military Head
 - 7 Educational Statements No 1 to 7

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

BANGALORE

17th August 1858

M CUBBON,

Commissioner

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Mysore,

FROM

1857—58 TO 1858—59.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

From 1857—58 to 1858—59

JUDICIAL

1 The amount of work performed by the Judicial Courts during the past year has been most satisfactory when compared with the work of previous years

ORIGINAL SUITS

2 The number of Original Suits filed has diminished to a certain extent as shown in the accompanying table

Suits filed in 1857—58	13,910
Do 1858—59	12,418
Decrease	<u>1,492</u>

The number remaining at the end of the present and past years shews at the same time an improvement in the working of the Courts

Remaining at the end of 1857—58	1,663
Do do 1858—59	1,081.

3 The accompanying Tables will shew at a glance the average per centage of Suits remaining in the Courts of this Territory
 * The per centage decided in favor of Plaintiffs—the classification of Suits—and the form of litigation from which the greatest amount of work proceeds

Per centage in favor of Plaintiffs in	1857—58	85
Do do do	1858—59	84 1
Per centage of Suits remaining in	1857—58	13 7
all the Courts of the Territory	1858—59	8 2

Classification of Suits.

For landed property...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482
For personal property.	..	..	...	...	...	10,936
Total.....						<u>12,418</u>

4. The amount of litigation during the past year is Rupees 11,75,420 of which Rupees 7,55,771 was awarded to Plaintiffs.

5. In all the Divisions the state of the file shews that great exertions have been made towards the effectual performance of the Civil duties of the Courts, the small average of Suits remaining is evidence of this, and it is right to mention that in this respect the Bangalore Division stands first. The average number of Suits remaining in the Courts of the Division amounting to only 4.

A P P E A L S U I T S .

6. In the present year the number of Appeals disposed of is greater than during the previous year. The state of the file at the end of the year is highly satisfactory, and out of 7,107 appealable Suits filed in the Courts of the Mysore Territory, only 16·2 per cent, or 1,167 have been actually appealed.

Number of Appeals disposed of in 1857—58	1,182
Do. do. do. 1858—59	1,208
Number of Appeal Suits remaining in 1857—58	175
Do. do. do. 1858—59	134

F E E S .

7. Under this head very nearly the full amount imposed has been collected. The balance below shewn being very little in excess of that of the previous year.

Balance of Fees in 1857—58	...	...	...	Rupees 19,037
Amount imposed in 1858—59	...	...	...	„ 32,729
Total Rupees....				<u>51,766</u>

Amount of Fees collected in 1858—59	Rupees 29,005
Do remitted in 1858—59	„ 1,779
Balance uncollected for 1858—59	„ <u>20,982</u>

F E E S

8 Under this head Rs 833 were recoverable, and Rs 623 have been collected or remitted, leaving a balance of only Rs 210

D E B T O R ' S P R I S O N

9 Only 3 debtors remained in confinement in the Civil Jails at the end of the past year

D E C R E E S

10 The measures adopted to ensure the speedy execution of Decrees have had the desired satisfactory result, the per centage of applications* pending on all Suits both Original and Appeal being only 7

Applications pending at the 'end of 1857—58	1,920
Do do do 1858—59	879
	<u>Decrease 1,041</u>

C R I M I N A L J U S T I C E

A few concise Tables are here submitted which at once shew the state of the Criminal file for the past year and which will speak for themselves.

1858—59

Crimes against the person	2,000
Do property	6,428
Miscellaneous offences	1,176
Petty Cases	16,215
	<u>25 819</u>

Criminal Cases disposed of in 1857—58	...	...	...	25,193
Do.	do.	1858—59	...	25,819
Increase.....				626

Remaining at the end of 1857—58	...	...	...	389
Do.	do.	1858—59	...	107
Difference ...				282

Number of persons convicted in 1857—58	.....	15,873
Do.	do.	do. 1858—59
	.....	15,586

11. From the foregoing Statements a slight diminution in the number of persons convicted, and increase in the number of cases will be apparent, not however to any very remarkable extent. But a fact which the figures do not shew should be here mentioned. Petty assaults have diminished by a total of 575. Whereas, burglary, robbery, larceny, cattle stealing, and killing have increased by 330 cases over last year. This increase took place wholly in the Eastern parts of Mysore, and must be attributed entirely to the high price of the commonest articles of food in that tract of country.

12. To the same must be attributed the high aggregate of gang robberies in this Territory, for though this crime has been checked in the Chittledroog Division, by the application on the part of the Superintendent of the principle of joint responsibility of the members of the robber tribes inhabiting that District, the advantage would appear to have been gained at the expense of the adjoining District of Bangalore, where the number last year rose as high as 29.

Number of Gang robberies in 1857—58	...	...	...	55
Do.	do.	1858—59	...	54
Number of persons wounded in various in 1857—58	...	...	...	100
Do.	do.	do. 1858—59	...	104

Value of property alleged to have been plundered by Gang robbers in 1857—58	Rupees	24,227	5	0
Do.	do.	1858—59	„	18,670 8 7

The amount of all property robbed in 1858—59 Rupees 47,723
 Total amount recovered in „ 21,067
 Or 44 per cent

13 The following statement will at once shew the various punishments awarded, in the cases of the 15,586 persons convicted during the past year

Fined on an average Rupees	1	2	5	Rupees	12,161
Released and released				„	58
Banished the jurisdiction				„	9
Dismissed the Government service				„	60
Confined as Lunatics				„	3
Imprisoned for periods of less than one month				„	2,029
Do from one month to 14 years				„	1,240
Suffered capital punishment				„	17
Transported for life				„	3
					<u>15 586</u>

The subjoined brief statement will it is thought prove interesting, as it gives as nearly as possible the proportion which the amount of litigation and of crime, during the last year, bears to the population of this Territory

PROPORTION

Civil Suits nearly	3 per thousand
Crimes about	1 „ „
Misdemeanours	2 „ „
Petty Assaults and offences nearly	2 „ „
All Crimes and misdemeanours, above	4 „ „
Gang robberies	1 per 100 thousand
Value of property plundered by gang robbers about	4 Rupees per thousand people
Value of all property stolen about	12 Rs per thousand people
Or as nearly as possible	2 pice per head of the population

P O L I C E .

The Police has done its duty well and efficiently—robberies have been brought to light, and conviction has been brought home to the criminals, in fully the usual proportion, through the exertions and activity of the Police.

16. As in a letter under date the 31st of May, to the Foreign Secretary to Government, the constitution and efficiency, as also the peculiar system of the Force in Mysore, were explained, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the same here.

J A I L S .

17. At the end of the year the Jails contained 1,645 prisoners, of whom 198 were employed on labour in the Jails, and 1,234 in road Gangs. The mortality of those employed in the Jails amounted to 17 per cent, whereas only 7 per cent of those employed on road gangs died during the past year. The latter were able-bodied healthy men.

18. The aggregate cost of the Jails during the past year has amounted to Rs. 85,419—1—2, which shows an increase of Rupees 24,330—10—10 over the previous year; upwards of 20,000 Rs. of which sum is attributable chiefly to the great increase in the price of food, which has raised the cost of a convict by the sum of Rs. 13—2—11. The remainder of this increase has been caused by a revision in the Jail Establishments of two Divisions.

19. The number of casualties by suicide, wild beasts and accidental death for the past year amount to 1,817 as compared with 1,619 for the previous year.

Suicide...	...	...	...	...	250
Accidental deaths	...	...	...	...	1,024
Killed by wild-beasts	...	...	...	...	48
Total.....					1,817
People wounded by wild beasts	...	...	...	...	23
Wild beasts killed	...	...	...	...	420

CANTONMENT POLICE COURT

20 As the best means of remedying certain deficiencies in the Judicial Administration in the Bangalore Cantonment, a Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court was established, which disposes of all Civil Suits formerly tried by the Superintendent of Police. The transfer of the Civil business has evidently enabled the Superintendent of Police to execute with more facility his remaining duties, and most satisfactory improvement has taken place in the performance of the numerous duties which the Superintendent of Police is called upon to perform.

21 In the new Cantonment Moonsiff's Court out of 462 Suits filed, 376 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 86, or an average of one month's delay.

22 On the file of Superintendent of Police 11 old Suits still remain to be disposed of.

• *In the Cantonment Courts*

Number of suits pending and filed in 1857—58	1,880
Do do 1858—59	1,547
	Increase 167

Suits disposed of in 1857—58	1,294
Do do 1858—59	1,450

Out of the above only 33 Appeals have been received from the Cantonment Courts.

23 The Cantonment Police and Criminal file shews a total of 2,643 cases pending and filed for the past year, 2,608 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of only 35 cases.

• 24 In the above mentioned Police Cases 4,341 prisoners were involved, none of whom were awarded a punishment exceeding three years imprisonment. Fines to the extent of Rs 3,513 11 2 were levied, and Rs 2,956—15—6 were recovered. Only one death occurred in the Cantonment Jail during the year.

25. The following comparative statement will shew succinctly the improvement which has been effected in all Mysore.

	<i>Arrears.</i>	
	1858	1859
Original Civil Suits	1,663	1,081
Appeal	175	131
Execution of Decrees	1,920	879
Criminal Cases... ..	392	107

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Original Civil Suits	86	97
Criminal Cases	62	35
	<u>4,298</u>	<u>2,833</u>

SUMMARY.

26. This result cannot but be considered satisfactory, both as regards the figures, and the facility with which the work has been executed, few cases having occurred which called for remark.—Too much commendation cannot be given to the Superintendents of Divisions, for the manner in which they have executed their multifarious duties; and much credit must also be given to several of the Moonsiffs and Amildars, who have meritoriously exerted themselves in the performance of their duties.

27. The state of the file on the 30th of April must be considered very satisfactory—but it has not as yet been found practicable to keep the arrears at a general level throughout the year. The seasons, tempestuous to a degree in many parts of the Territory, and the important regularly recurring occupations of the people, must always place a considerable barrier in the way of so desirable a result.

REVENUE

LAND TAX

28 The season for the past year, although not favorable has on the whole been better than the preceding. The South West Monsoon almost totally failed and gave rise to the apprehension that another bad season was about to follow the five highly unfavorable years which immediately preceded the past, later in the year however copious rain fell, all those tanks which were strong enough to stand the rush of water were filled to overflowing. But in many places great destruction ensued—the particulars of which will be noted under the head of Public Works.

29 It has again to be reported that the Revenue for the past year is the greatest realized since the assumption of the country, it exceeds in amount 87 lacs of Rupees, shewing an increase of upwards of two lacs over the current revenue of the preceding year—which increase is pretty fairly distributed over all the four Divisions

Bangalore	62 810	11	11
Chittledroog	18 639	11	2
Astagram	30 663	15	7
Nuggur	88 918	13	10
Total	2 01 083	4	6
General Treasury	9 506	5	11
Grand Total Rs	2 10 609	10	6

as shewn in the margin,* and is attributable in great measure to the quantity of new land brought under cultivation, the increase yielded by this source alone amounting to Rupees 1,75,900—4—2

Wet land	19 96 258	15	4
Dry land	25 81 603	4	8
Garden lands	10 60 300	11	10
Coffee lands and Enam & Kayam Gootah Val- tages	3 61 823	3	10
Total	60 03 006	3	8
Sayer	8 56 482	8	1
Abkaree	8 46 407	1	2
Sandal wood.	2 02 781	11	2
Miscellaneous	8 01 158	6	4
Grand Total	87 09 835	14	5

30 The short statement marginally given will shew in small compass the amount of Revenue under the usual heads, and the total from all sources for the past year

CUSTOMS.

31. The Customs (or Sayer) Revenue realized during the year has amounted to Rupees 8,56,482—8—1, nearly one half of

Duty on Betel-nut.	4,18,245	7	2
" on Pepper and Cardamoms. }	14,916	13	4
Town dues on }	1,17,661	0	1
Tobacco. }	3,05,659	3	6
On other articles.	8,56,483	8	1

which sum has been realized from the Halut and Betel-nut, and the remainder, with the exception of the tax on Pepper and Cardamoms, from Town dues on Tobacco and other articles.

EXCISE.

32. The Abkary Revenue amounted to Rs. 8,46,407—1—2 under the usual heads. There is no remarkable increase, and this source does not seem to admit of it. To attempt by increased taxation to realize additional revenue from this source does not appear either feasible or desirable in Mysore.

STAMPS.

33. Stamps realized during the past year a sum of only Rupees 8,452—13—7.

SALT.

34. No revenue is derived from the sea salt, and the amount derived from earth salt, at the pans, in the present year amounts to Rupees 12,017—6—4, besides the Town duties which amount to Rupees 6,943—8—2.

OPIUM.

35. The quantity of Opium produced in Mysore during the past year was valued at Rs. 1,97,285—3—9, and paid duty in the

* 1st Sort per Maund	Rs. 233	0	0
2nd " " "	164	0	0
3rd " " "	139	0	0
4th " " "	87	0	0

sum of Rs. 5,784—5—1. The market price of the drug has not varied from that of the previous year, the four qualities having

realized the prices given in the margin.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Under this head are comprised all such items as "Mohatturfa," "small Farms," "Licences," "Amroyee," "Taxes on Professions," "Looms," "Mills," &c., &c., amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 8,01,158—6—4. All the items under this head are being classified, and the table, when completed, will form an interesting record of the devices resorted to by Native Rulers for the realization of increased Revenue.

37. The amount derived from the sale of Sandalwood is brought under the head of Extra Revenue in the accounts, and realized during the past year more than two lacs of Rupees. It is a most legitimate, and would be a much more prolific source of Revenue, were it not for the wholesale depredations of the Malabar Moplahs—every effort has been made both by the authorities of Mysore, and by the conservator of Forests, to check these depredations, but as yet with only incomplete success, as the dense jungle in which the Sandal trees are found in the greatest abundance and perfection, can only be penetrated by foot paths, and the robbers are thus enabled to conceal themselves and escape on the very first alarm. The Collector of Malabar proposes to meet the difficulty by planting Sandal trees in the Malabar Forests, but this plan cannot at best meet the difficulty for years to come, if at all.

38. The general result is that the Current Revenue of the past year exclusive of arrears, has amounted as before stated in the aggregate to Rupees 87,09,835—14—5, being more than 43 lacs in excess of the Revenue of 1831—32, the year of the assumption of the country. It has steadily progressed, and there is every appearance of its continuing to do so. Reforms have been entered upon slowly and cautiously, a course obviously not only prudent but necessary, as experimental schemes would have been hazardous when the large annual subsidy payable to the Government of Fort Saint George had to be thought of and provided for. It has also

been necessary so to conduct the administration as to fulfil conscientiously the instructions laid down for guidance in a letter from the Home authorities, under date 25th September 1835, and which states as follows. "We throw out these thoughts for your consideration, but we are at the same time desirous of adhering, as far as can be done, to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by Native Agency, when the country shall be restored to the Rajah."

39. The Annual Subsidy of Rupees 24,50,000 has been paid in the usual manner, as also the additional Rs. 50,000 for the rent of the Island of Seriogapatam, making together a quarter of a million sterling.

EDUCATION.

40. Under this head there is not much to be said. The principal measure adopted last year has been the withdrawal of the grant of Rupees 800 monthly to the Wesleyan Missionaries, and its transfer to a Government Institution under Mr. Garrett. Though but recently established this Institution numbers 170 Scholars, and the education given is excellent. No great desire for a very high standard, or any increased willingness to contribute has yet been shewn, but the future may possibly develop a different disposition on the part of the inhabitants of Mysore.

41. The Government School at Mercara under Mr. Moegling is the only other establishment calling for particular remark; it is excellently conducted, and the number of Coorgs who attend has increased.

42. With reference to Education generally, and the introduction of Government Schools, it has been thought advisable to use the utmost caution; for there is no denying that our efforts in this direction are looked upon by the great mass of the people with extreme distrust; our Schools are considered by many as a means by which we propose to proselytize the people of India, and in spite

of all that is said to the contrary, the conviction still exists. The better educated natives of these parts point to the principles enunciated in many of our publications and by a large portion of the press, as also to the strenuous Missionary efforts which are made, and supported by our countrymen, and which receive countenance and assistance from men of the highest influence in England, as direct evidence of the correctness of their impressions and their fears, and though anxious to a degree to obtain a good education for their children, their suspicions having been aroused, they hold back to a considerable extent. Nor can such suspicions be considered without a shew of reason, when many of the opinions recently propounded publicly in England are brought to remembrance. It is also well known that during the recent struggle these impressions and suspicions were taken advantage of by the discontented to serve the purpose of the moment, and increase the public distrust. They pointed to our Schools as *the* great source of danger to the religions of the Country, and as the sure and safe plan which we had adopted for the conversion of the children. Under such circumstances more active measures have not been thought desirable, but when the minds of the people settle down once more, it will be well to stimulate those connected with the Department to increased exertion. The existing Schools being on the interim well cared for and supervised and increased according to circumstances.

PUBLIC WORKS

43. No new works of any magnitude whatever have been undertaken, those in progress only being pushed on towards completion, the exertions of the Department having been mainly directed during the past year to repairs, which became necessary to an unprecedented extent, consequent on the extraordinary and unusual rains which fell during the latter portion of the season in the Chittledroog and North Astagram Districts. The expenditure in

the Department amounts to Rupees 8,71,561—13—4, which shews

EXPENDITURE.		
On new works	81,230	0 11
On incomplete repairs	93,198	9 3
On other repairs .	4,40,470	6 7
On Establishments	1,89,049	8 4
Kalighats, Kamo- tees & Workshops }	67,613	4 3
Total	8,71,561	13 4

an excess over the disbursements of last year of Rs. 1,68,378—10—8, attributable almost exclusively to the floods above referred to, which carried away or seriously injured about 300 Tanks.

44. By strenuous exertions on the part of the Chief Engineer, the Executive Engineer, and the Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, the repairs of nearly all these tanks have been already effected.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

45. The bridging of the Bangalore and Munzerahad road has been completed. The road from Arculcode to the same point has been finished also, and constitutes a useful feeder to the important Ghaut at Munzerahad. The bridges and drains of the road from Amoor to the head of the Bhoond Ghaut will be completed during the ensuing season, and those and the new road from Bangalore to Cuddapah will be completed in a few months. The great bridge over the Toonga river of 50 arches, each of 50 feet span, is finished all except the approaches, and the other great bridge of 13 arches, each of the same span, over the Budra, will be open for wheeled carriages this season. All the arches have been turned and the spandrills built, and the remainder of the work will be carried out next season. The completion of these bridges will at once open a carriage road from Bangalore through Nugger to the boundary of the Southern Mahratta Conuntry.

46. Colonel Wellesley's house at Seringapatam will be finished in a few months. The cost of this work will not be much under 40,000 Rupees. There has not been any waste of public money, but when Lord Dalhousé ordered its restoration, no data existed on which to frame a correct estimate.

RAILWAYS.

47. The line for the branch Railway from Vanieimbaddy to Bangalore has been decided upon, and its construction is to be commenced immediately. The opening of this Line is looked forward to both as a work of great public utility, and as a project which will tend greatly to develop and open up the resources of this Territory.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

48. No great works have been undertaken or call for notice under this head. The Cavery Nullah repairs are drawing towards completion, though unfortunately some of the work done during the last season was injured by the bursting of the dams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

49. Under this head the only work calling for mention is the Toomkoor Jail, which is so far complete that it is expected to be ready for the reception of prisoners this month.

50. The energy, activity, and intelligence of the Acting Chief Engineer, and the Officers of his Department, during the past year deserve the utmost commendation.

POST OFFICE.

51. There is nothing particular to mention under this head. The new mail cart established between Bangalore and Bellary seems to work well and with considerable regularity. The Mysore District Post, or as it is called in Mysore "the Rajah's Unchay," continues to perform its work satisfactorily.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

52. No alterations or additions have been made to the Lines passing through the Mysore Territory during the past year. A

more commodious and suitable building has been taken for the accommodation of the principal Office at Bangalore. Interruptions of importance have not occurred during the period under review.

M A R I N E.

53. Mysore is without any sea board, or Navigable rivers.

F I N A N C I A L.

54. An Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past and immediately preceding years, is appended to this Report. For easy reference the amount of Revenue, collections

Revenue for 1858—59	}	Rs. 87,00,835	14	5	and the Cash Balance at the end of the Official year are given marginally. The expenditure reached a sum of Rs. 86,01,261—10—5, leaving a surplus Rs. 1,02,140—11—0 which has been added to the reserve of the preceding year.
Collections for 1858—59 including arrears		" 87,63,402	5	5	
Cash in the Treasuries on the 30th April 1859.		" 53,18,113	2	4	

55. The above figures shew an increase of nearly six lacs over the expenditure of the year before last, but this amount is more in appearance than in reality, as the two items of Batta to the Silladar

Batta to Silladars	Rs. 1,12,443	0	0	House, and supplies to H. H. the
Timber, Forage, &c., supplied to H. H. the Rajah	}	93,357	10	9 - Rajah are recoverable, the one under treaty from the Madras Government, and the other from His Highness. The next large item under the head of Public Works was quite
Public works				
Miscellaneous	.....	1,83,659	3	1
Total		6,18,345	6	10

incidental, and arose in great measure from the necessity of at once repairing the damage done by the great floods previously referred to. The greater portion of the balance is also made up of sums which may also be called incidental—such as the increased cost of convict—the establishment of the new Horticultural garden—and the first cost of presses, types, &c., to meet the demands of the several Departments for all the numerous forms which are now required.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH'S INCOME.

56. His Highness' stipend of Rupees 3,50,000 has been duly paid, as also his fifth share of the net Revenue, which amounted for 1858—59 to Rupees 8,93,396—0—0 making a total of Rupees 12,43,396—0—0. On the 30th of April there remained in the Treasury to the credit of His Highness Rupees 1,51,529—0—6.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

57. There is nothing on this point to mention, as the Mysore state does not support any ecclesiastical establishment.

POLITICAL.

58. No Political matters of sufficient importance to call for special mention have arisen during the past year.

MILITARY.

59. The Total strength of the Infantry or "Mysore Barr" on the 13th of April 1859 was 2,616—and of the Silladar Horse 2,762—which with their establishments have been maintained at a total cost of Rupees 12,57,395—9—10.

60. With the exception of the Detachment stationed at Kurnool, the three Regiments of Horse sent from Mysore into Her Majesty's Territories during the crisis of 1857, to assist in maintaining order, have just returned to this Territory. Their loyal and unexceptionable conduct throughout the troublous times which have just passed away merits the utmost praise and commendation.

61. In the Silladar Horse there are 1,355 Mahomedans, the remainder being made up of Hindoos, a few Sikhs, and other Castes.

The "Barr" or Infantry has a still greater proportion of Mahomedans, they number 1,695, or about two thirds of the whole number.

POPULATION.

62. The population in the Reports of the year just past is

dispensaries 12,361 patients have been treated, and in the District Hospitals 5,547. The deaths among the In-patients in one Hospital have not averaged six per cent, and the highest averaged in any establishment is under 14 per cent.

76. The cost of the Medical establishments, Hospitals, and Dispensaries, amounts to Rs. 53,883—5—10 which is in excess of the expenditure of the previous year by more than 2,000 Rupees, but the Medical Officer of the Commission explains this increase most satisfactorily, by a reference to the high price of grain and other necessaries throughout the period under review.

BANGALORE,
23RD JULY 1859.

(Signed) M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

